

# The Nation

VOL. XLI.—NO. 1054.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

## Schools.

Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.  
**ACADEMY AND HOME FOR TEN**  
Boys.—Thorough preparation for Business or for College. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with the most refined surroundings. Highest references given and required.

J. H. Root, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Greenwich.  
**FRENCH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**—  
Home School for Young Ladies. Thorough instruction. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness.

CONNECTICUT, Hamden.  
**RECTORY SCHOOL.—A FAMILY**  
Boarding School for Young Boys. Rev. HAYNES L. EVEREST, Rector. Terms, \$350. Circular on application.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford, 352 Collins St.  
**MR. BOWEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**  
—Boarding and day pupils. Primary, English, and Classical. Healthy location on Asylum Hill. Opens Sept. 23. For circulars address Rev. M. BOWEN.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.  
**STEELE'S BOARDING AND DAY**  
School for Young Ladies.—On a pleasant avenue; with unsurpassed appointments and superior advantages for acquiring facility in writing and speaking French and German. Thorough instruction in English, Latin, Greek, and Art. Resident teachers in Elocution, Music, French, and German. Fall term begins September 23. GEORGE W. STEELE.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.  
**BLACK HALL SCHOOL.—A family and**  
Preparatory School for a few boys. Thorough instruction and careful training. Best of references given. CHARLES G. BARTLETT, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, Lyme.  
**MRS. ROBERT H. GRISWOLD AND**  
daughters, assisted by Miss G. B. FORD, of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, reopen their Home School for Young Ladies and Children Sept. 23d. Special advantages in Music, Art, and Languages. Send for circulars.

CONNECTICUT, Middletown.  
**WILSON GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES**  
a superior preparation for College. The Principal has served a term of three years as tutor in Yale College. Send for circular. E. H. WILSON.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven.  
**MRS. CADY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG**  
Ladies.—The sixteenth school year begins Thursday, September 24, 1885. An early application is desired.

CONNECTICUT, Norfolk.  
**THE ROBBINS SCHOOL.—A Family**  
Boarding School for Boys. The most thorough instruction, with the best family life. Fall term opens September 2. Address Rev. J. W. BEACH, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1916 35th St.  
**"THE CEDARS," ON GEORGETOWN**  
Heights, a Select School for Young Ladies, will reopen Oct. 1st. MISS EARLE.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1832-1836 Michigan Boulevard.  
**ALLEN ACADEMY.—A Family and**  
Day School. Charming location. President's Home, Academy, Gymnasium, and Shop; Moral, Social, Intellectual, and Physical Culture for young men and children. A delightful home for boys. 2nd year opens Sept. 23. IRA W. ALLEN, A.M., LL.D., Pres.

ILLINOIS, Chicago.  
**UNION COLLEGE OF LAW—THE**  
Fall Term will begin September 23. For circular address H. BOOTH.

ILLINOIS, Morgan Park, Cook County.  
**MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.** Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.  
**ANNAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**  
—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. MRS. RICHARD WELSH, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 59 Franklin St.  
**EDGEWORTH BOARDING AND DAY**  
School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. H. P. LEFEVRE, Principal. The 24th School year will begin on Thursday, September 17, 1885.

MARYLAND, Catonsville.  
**ST. TIMOTHY'S ENGLISH, FRENCH,**  
and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 17. Principals, Miss M. C. CARTER and Miss S. R. CARTER.

MARYLAND, Elkton City.  
**MAUPIN'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL**  
opens Sept. 18. For circulars address CHAPMAN MAUPIN, M. A., Principal.

MARYLAND, Lutherville.  
**LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY (NEAR**  
Baltimore) for Young Ladies. \$210 per year for English Course, board, washing, etc. Art and music extra. Send for Catalogue.

MARYLAND, Oxford.  
**MARYLAND MILITARY AND NA-**  
val Academy.—Opens September 10th. For catalogues address R. H. ROGERS, Secretary.

MARYLAND, Pikesville, Baltimore Co.  
**THE SUMMER SESSION IN ST.**  
Mark's School begins July 1st, the 9th year and Fall Term opens Oct. 1st. Boarding department for boys under 14 years limited to eight. Terms from October to July, \$300; the entire year, \$400. For circulars, etc., address MISS WHITTINGHAM.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amherst.  
**MRS. W. F. STEARN'S HOME**  
School for Young Ladies. The ninth school year begins September 16, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Andover.  
**ABBOT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG**  
Ladies offers thorough training in essential studies, with superior advantages in art, music, painting, elocution, and modern languages; a beautiful location, pleasant home, good board, moderate charges. The fifty seventh year opens on Thursday, September 10. For information and admission apply to Miss PHILENA MCKEEN, Principal, Andover, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Berkshire, Berkshire Co.  
**PRIVATE EDUCATION OF BOYS**  
and Girls.—Two pupils will be received into the family. Address for terms, EDWARD T. FISHER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.  
**MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, 18**  
miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R.R. A strictly select Family School for Boys. Admits boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, City.  
**BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.**  
Address the Dean, L. BENNETT, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 8th Year.  
**CHAUNCEY HALL SCH.**—Preparation for the Mass. Ins. is a specialty. Reference is made to the Institute. Thorough preparation, also, for business. Particular attention to young children. The building is in the most elegant city.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 69 Chester Square.  
**GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG**  
Ladies.—Family and Day School. Full corps of Teachers and Lecturers. The thirty-second year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1885. For Catalogue and Circular apply to Rev. GEO. GANNETT, A.M.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.  
**INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.**  
Courses in Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, etc. JAMES P. MURDOCK, Sec'y. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Pres.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 44 Rutland Square.  
**MISS H. E. GILMAN'S HOME AND**  
Day School will reopen Sept. 30. Special advantages for the study of Art, Music, and the Modern Languages. Resident foreign teacher.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 78 Marlborough St.  
**MR. EDMUND H. SEARS, HAR-**  
vard, 1874, and for eight years instructor of Latin and Greek in the University of California, will open a day school for young ladies, October 5, 1885. Experienced lady teachers—one of them a specialist in natural sciences—will be regularly connected with the school. Special native teachers for French and German.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 112 Newbury St.  
**MISS HUBBARD HAS REMOVED**  
to 112 Newbury Street, where she will reopen her School for Girls on Monday, Oct. 5, and will also be prepared to receive three boarding scholars into her family.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 129 W. Chester Park.  
**PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN and**  
English Colleges by E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D. Four resident and six visiting pupils are received, each of whom gets much personal instruction. The continued success of Dr. Humphreys's pupils at HARVARD, OXFORD (Eng.) and several American Colleges, including those for women is shown in the prospectus. In 16 years 131 pupils had been prepared by him for Harvard, of whom five graduated creditably—two with high Honors—last year. The next year will begin October 6, 1885. For Prospectus address as above, E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.  
**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON**  
University, opens October 8, 1885. Equal studies, duties, and privileges to both sexes. Thirteenth year. Furnishes increased facilities for thorough scientific and practical instruction in three or four years' course. Address I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Dean.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 18 Boylston Place.  
**PREPARATION FOR THE INSTI-**  
tute of Technology. ALBERT HALE.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, No. 68 Marlborough St.  
**THE OLDEST SCHOOL ON THE BAY.**  
Miss Putnam will begin the twentieth year of her Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Misses, and Little Girls on the 24th of September, 1885. Every requisite provided for the most thorough and practical English education: the Languages, both ancient and modern; the Sciences, History, and Literature. Special students received in Music, Art, Preparation for Foreign Travel, and other departments. House made cheerful and healthful by Wood Fires on the Hearth. Refers by permission to the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., and many other eminent scholars. Please send for circular.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 37 W. Cedar St.  
**THE MISSES DUNN WILL RECEIVE**  
into their home (Oct. 1 to June 15, fifth year) five young ladies who have completed a course of study and wish to pursue the following specialties: Music and its History; History of Art; American Literature; the German Language and Literature; Shakespeare and Wordsworth, with Prof. H. N. Hudson. For circular and references in this country and in Germany (where three years of study were spent), address THE MISSES DUNN.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Otis Place, Brimmer St.  
**THE OTIS PLACE SCHOOL OFFERS**  
both Preparatory and Advanced Instruction for Girls. The next year begins Oct. 5th. The Principal, Mrs. C. B. MARTIN, will receive two pupils in her own family. Address for Circulars, Otis Place, Brimmer St.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge, Larch St.  
**HOMES FOR BOYS.—DR. ABBOT AD-**  
mits not more than three boys into his family, to fit for college or educate privately. The only pupil he sent to be examined last June entered Harvard as Freshman, without "conditions," and with "credits" in 12 out of the 13 subjects of examination. Separate tuition and best of care in all respects. Charming location, with fine tennis court. F. E. ABBOT, Ph.D. (Harv.).

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.  
**SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Edgar H. Nichols,**  
Geo. H. Browne, Arthur R. Marsh. Third year begins Wednesday, Sept. 30th. School removed to permanent quarters at No. 5 Garden St. opposite playground on the Common. Entrance examinations, Sept. 20th. Four boys will be received into the homes of the principals. For circulars, etc., address MR. NICHOLS, 57 Brattle St., Cambridge.

MASSACHUSETTS, Great Barrington.  
**SEDGEWICK INSTITUTE—A SE-**  
lect and Limited Family School for Young Men and Boys. Fits for College and Business. Region most healthy. Gymnasium and boating. For circulars, references, etc., apply to Principals, (REV. HENRY J. VAN LENSEN, D.D., EDWARD J. VAN LENSEN, A.B.)

MASSACHUSETTS, Greenfield.  
**PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL for Young**  
Ladies. Established in 1860. Next year begins September 16, 1885. JAMES C. PARSONS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lanesboro, Berkshire Co.  
**ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, ESTAB-**  
lished in 1840, fits for college or business. Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A.M., Prin.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lenox, Berkshire Co.  
**LENOX ACADEMY—BOYS.—FALL**  
term begins Sept. 16. For circulars and testimonials address HARLAN H. BALLARD.

MASSACHUSETTS, Lowell, 38 Fifth St.  
**LITTLE CHILDREN CARED FOR**  
and educated by the widow and daughter of the late Rev. Eden R. Foster, D.D., assisted by Miss E. S. Kelsey. Thorough Kindergarten instruction, with pleasant home surroundings. For further particulars address Mrs. E. R. FOSTER.

MASSACHUSETTS, Northboro'.  
**ALLEN HOME SCHOOL FOR 12**  
boys. Fits for Institute of Technology. \$500 per ann. Reference, Prof. Wm. R. Ware, Columbia College. E. A. H. ALLEN, G. E.

MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth.  
**MR. KNAPP'S HOME SCHOOL FOR**  
Boys.—Fall term (nineteenth year) begins September 24th, 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS, Quincy.  
**ADAMS ACADEMY.—PREPARA-**  
tory and boarding school for boys. New year begins 14th September, 1885. For Catalogue and other information address WILLIAM EVERETT, Ph.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Braintree.  
**THAYER ACADEMY.—NINTH YEAR**  
begins Sept. 16. Examinations Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 8:30 A. M. J. B. SEWALL, Head Master.

See also next page.

## The Nation.

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Publication Office, 210 Broadway.

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\*Copies of THE NATION may be procured in London of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square; George Street, 30 Cornhill, E. C.; H. F. Gillig & Co., 449 Strand; and American News Reading Room, 8 Haymarket.

## Domestic.

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## Schools.

[Continued from first page.]

MASSACHUSETTS, S. Williamstown, Berkshire Co. **GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.**—A Preparatory School for Boys. 44th year. Circulars on application. GEORGE F. MILLS, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield. **"THE ELMS."**—FAMILY, DAY, AND Music School for Girls. Primary, Academic, Classical, and Post-Graduate Courses. Misses PORTER and CHAMPNEY, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Bridgewater. **HOWARD COLLEGIATE Institute.**—Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Women. Address the Principal, HELEN MAGILL, Ph.D., Graduate of Swarthmore College, Boston University, and Newham College, Cambridge, England.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton. **WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND** Classical School.—The 33d year of this Family and Day School for Boys and Girls begins Sept. 16. Address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 457 Second Ave. (Cass Park). **H. G. JONES, PRIVATE ACADEMY** and Home School for Boys.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Portsmouth. **MISS A. C. MORGAN'S SCHOOL FOR** Young Ladies.—Reopens September 29, 1885.

NEW JERSEY, Elizabeth, 306 West Grand St. **MRS. E. H. MULDAUR'S HOME AND** Day School for Young Ladies and Children will reopen Sept. 21st. Number of boarders limited to four.

NEW JERSEY, Englewood-on-the-Hudson, 14 miles from New York. **COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**—A Preparatory School for all Colleges open to women. Pupils admitted to Vassar College on the Principal's certificate. Thorough course of study for Students not wishing to prepare for College. For catalogue and full information address ADALINE W. STERLING, CAROLINE M. GERRISH, A.H., Englewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY, Freehold. **FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.**—Prepares boys and young men for Business, and for Princeton, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A.M., Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown. **MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA RE-**opens the Seminary September 23. Resident native French teacher. Superior teachers of vocal and instrumental music and art. Board and tuition in English and French \$500 per annum. Circulars on application.

NEW JERSEY, Morristown. **ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.**—A BOARDING School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Sixth year begins September 28. For terms, etc., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW JERSEY, New Brunswick, 13 Livingston Ave. **THE MISSES ANABLE'S ENGLISH,** French, and German Boarding and Day School will reopen September 23.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington. **PENNINGTON SEMINARY OFFERS** rare educational facilities for boys and girls. Steam heaters, gas, fire escapes, perfect sanitary arrangements. Over \$20,000 in improvements this season. High and healthful. For circulars, etc., address THOS. HANLON, D.D.

NEW JERSEY, Princeton. **PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**—A Preparatory institution for Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. Reference by special permission to President James McCosh. Reopens Sept. 24. Address J. REMSEN BISHOP, Head Master.

NEW JERSEY, Summit. **SUMMIT ACADEMY.**—Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; reopens Sept. 15. Address JAMES HEARD, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Aurora, Cayuga Lake. **WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LA-**dies.—Full collegiate course. Music and art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 16, 1885. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D.D., President.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 138 Montague St. **BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.**—Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies. The 35th year will begin Sept. 23d. A College Course given. For Circulars apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, 110 Schermerhorn St. **FRIENDS' SCHOOL.**—REOPENS 9TH month, 15th. A thorough preparatory school for Boys and Girls. S. P. PECKHAM, Principal. Apply by postal for circulars.

NEW YORK CITY, 20 W. 43d St. **ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S SCHOOL FOR** Boys. Autumn term opens Wednesday, September 30. Mr. Cutler will be at the class-rooms, No. 20 West 43d Street, after Tuesday, September 15th.

NEW YORK CITY, 6th Ave. and 42d St. **COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.**—E. Fowler, Principal. Prepares for College or business. Primary Department, Military Drill, Gymnasium, large Play room, lofty, well-ventilated schoolrooms. Boarders received. Catalogues on application. Reopens Sept. 28th.

NEW YORK CITY, 315 W. 57th St. **DR. AND MME. VAN NORMAN'S** School for Ladies and Children (founded 1857) will reopen October 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 43 West 39th Street. **H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.** Reopens September 30. Until September 15th address Cotuit, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, Nos. 6 and 8 East 52d St. **MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARD-**ing and Day School for Young Ladies.—The unprecedented interest and scholarship in this school during the past year have justified its progressive policy, and the rule of securing in every department the highest quality of teaching which can be obtained. 22d year begins Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 51 W. 52d St. **MRS. J. A. GALLAHER has removed her** School for Young Ladies from 450 Madison Avenue to 51 West 52d St. A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies. Circulars sent on application.

NEW YORK CITY, 148 Madison Avenue. **MRS. ROBERTS and MISS WALKER'S** English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls will reopen Tuesday, September 20th. No Home study for pupils under fourteen.

NEW YORK CITY, 37 E. 39th St. **MRS. SNEAD'S French and English School** for Young Ladies and Children.—Efficient corps of successful teachers; most approved methods; natives for languages; Kindergarten.

NEW YORK CITY, 56 West 55th St. **MRS. RAWLINS'S SCHOOL WILL** reopen September 21. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home after September 1. Circulars on application.

NEW YORK CITY, Washington Heights. **MISS AUDUBON'S SCHOOL FOR** Young Ladies and Children.—Boarders limited to six. Address Miss AUDUBON, Station M, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 West 45th St. **MISS REYNOLDS'S FAMILY AND** Day School will reopen Sept. 30, 1885.

NEW YORK CITY, 711 and 713 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Dr. Hall's Church.

**Mlle. RUEL and MISS ANNIE** Brown will reopen their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Girls Oct. 1.

NEW YORK CITY, 26 West 43d Street. **PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.** WALLER HOLLIDAY, Principals. ALFRED N. FULLER, Thirteenth year begins Sept. 30th. A few boarding pupils taken.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 E. 17th St. **ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR** Girls.—The school is pleasantly situated on Stuyvesant Square, and is a new building planned to supply all that can be required for the comfort and well being of the pupils. Resident French and English teachers. Professors for French, Science, etc. Address SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Garden City, Long Island. **THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST.** Paul, Diocese of Long Island, opens Sept. 23. Equipment complete. Healthful location. Facilities unsurpassed. Competent staff of instructors. Military officer detailed by U. S. Government. Terms \$400 a year. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STURTEVANT MOORE, A.B. (Harvard), Head Master.

NEW YORK, Nanuet, Rockland Co. **NANUET HOME SCHOOL.**—Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Address M. A. WIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nyack. **NYACK-ON-HUDSON Seminary for Girls.**—Charming location; thorough training. English, Music, Languages. Address Mrs. IMogene BERTHOFF, Prin.

NEW YORK, Oswego. **KINDERGARTNERS TRAINED.**—Rare opportunities afforded. Send for circular to STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie. **RIVERVIEW ACADEMY.**—FITS FOR any College or Government Academy, for Business and Social Relations. U. S. officer, detailed by Secretary of War, Commandant. Springfield Cadet Rifles. BISBEE & AMES, Principals.

NEW YORK, Rochester, 17 Grove Place. **MISS MARY A. DOOLITTLE'S** Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen September 14, 1885.

NEW YORK, Rye. **PARK Institute for Boys, 24 miles from N. Y.** on L. I. Sound. Rev. S. B. RATHBUN, M.A., S.T.B.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing. **D. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY** School.—Reopens Wednesday evening, September 16th. Address Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, Ph.D.

NEW YORK, Sing Sing. **M. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.** A select Boarding-School for Boys. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, Model Gymnasium, and Workshop. Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 17. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal.

NEW YORK, Suspension Bridge.  
**DE VEAUX COLLEGE.**—A Military  
Boarding School for Boys. \$350 per annum.  
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A.M., President.

NEW YORK, Utica.  
**MRS. PIATT'S SCHOOL for YOUNG**  
Ladies.—The next school year begins Thursday,  
Sept. 17, 1885. Applications should be made early.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.  
**ST. AUSTIN'S SCHOOL.**—Church School  
of the highest class. Terms, \$500. Rector, Rev. Al-  
fred G. Mortimer, B.D.; Ass'ts: Rev. G. E. Cranston, M.A.,  
Rev. W. B. Frisby, M.A., Rev. B. S. Lassiter, M.A., Rev. E.  
Barlow, M.A., W. F. Rees, B.H., Mr. R. H. Hicks, and others.

OHIO, Cincinnati.  
**MOUNT AUBURN INSTITUTE FOR**  
Young Ladies.—Family and Day School; beau-  
tiful location; large grounds; thorough Scholarship; best  
Music and Art advantages.  
Fall session opens September 23.  
Address H. THANE MILLER,  
President.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 28 Auburn Ave., Mt. Auburn.  
**MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL FOR**  
Young Ladies and Misses.  
Fall term opens Sept. 23, 1885. Application should be  
made early.  
Circulars contain full information.

OHIO, Cincinnati, 100 W. Seventh St.  
**MISS STORER and MISS LUPTON**  
will reopen their School Sept. 25, 1885. They aim  
to lay the foundation of a sound general education, or to  
prepare pupils for the Harvard examination or any col-  
lege open to women. For circulars or any further in-  
formation, inquire in person or by letter at the School  
house.

OHIO, Cincinnati, Walnut Hills.  
**MISS NOURSE and MISS ROBERTS**  
will reopen their English and French Family and  
Day School Sept. 23. The Home and School are separate.  
Particulars from circular.

PENNSYLVANIA, Blairsville.  
**LADIES' SEMINARY.**—BEAUTIFUL  
grounds; commodious building, heated through-  
out by steam; good table; healthful location, no mala-  
ria.  
Thorough instruction in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN,  
LATIN, GREEK, MUSIC, DRAWING, &c.  
35th year begins Sept. 9th, 1885.  
For Catalogue apply to  
Rev. T. R. EWING, D.D.,  
Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.  
**A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.**—  
Bryn Mawr College, near Philadelphia, will open  
in the Autumn of 1885. For programme of graduate  
and undergraduate courses offered in 1885-86, address  
JAMES E. RHODES, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bustleton.  
**ST. LUKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for**  
Boys reopens Sept. 10, 1885. C. H. STROUT, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, 5128 Germantown  
Avenue, Phila.  
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lish and Classical School for Boys—will open Sept.  
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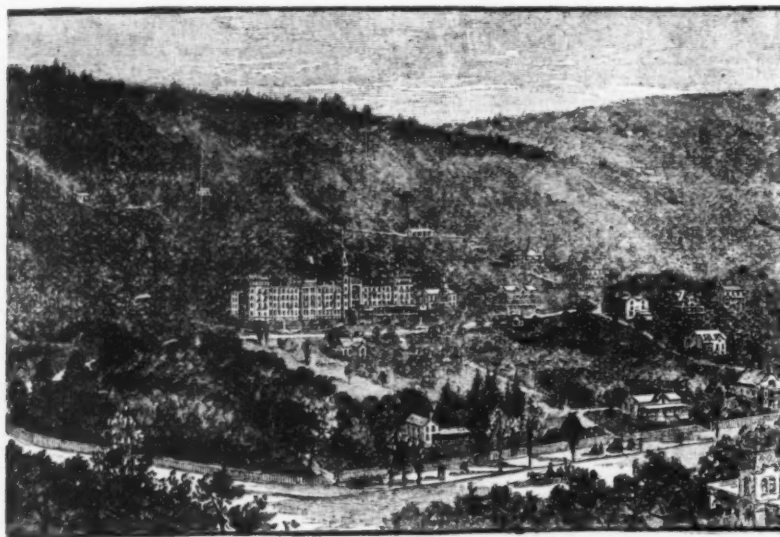
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# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.

## The Week.

SOME of the provisions of the Warner bill, so far as they have been disclosed, will require very careful attention. It is proposed, for instance, that the bullion certificates may be deposited by the national banks for the redemption of their circulating notes. This contemplates a permanent holding of a fluctuating commodity, and will therefore not be acceptable. The persons interested in the security and permanent value of national-bank notes are not the bankers, but the note-holders—that is, all the people of the United States. It is not likely that they will accept any lower form of security than United States bonds so long as bonds can be obtained in sufficient amounts. Under existing law the Treasury is required to redeem all the notes of failed banks, but it does this out of the security in its possession and not out of the proceeds of taxation. If the national Administration is disposed to favor the Warner bill as an alternative to the Bland act, the subject becomes one of exceeding interest, and it is to be hoped that the text of the measure in an authentic form may be given to the public at an early day.

We presume that a desire to secure a little free advertising is the real motive for the suit which has been brought in the United States Circuit Court to test the constitutionality of the Civil-Service Law, but we are very glad that the step has been taken. There can be no doubt about the issue of the case if it is ever pushed to a trial. Nobody really believes that the law is unconstitutional. The "Jeffersonian Democrats" who have been pretending for the past five months that they doubted its constitutionality don't believe it, but the President's course in standing by the law so inflexibly forced them into that position as their last ditch. If they have had a hand in bringing this suit, they have made a serious blunder. So long as the constitutionality of the law had never been formally decreed they could keep on talking, and would possibly find some comfort for themselves in that exercise; but from the moment that the law is decided to be constitutional even this poor pleasure will be removed. Every assault which they have made upon the law heretofore has resulted in demonstrating its wisdom and efficiency, and so it will be to the end of the chapter. We hail every new attempt to overthrow it, therefore, with positive delight.

The begging circular which Mr. Cooper, the phenomenal Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, has sent to the employees of the Land Office and Pension Bureau at Washington, is an astonishing piece of impudence and folly. Not only is it contrary to law, but from the nature of the case it was foreordained to be fruitless. There is no reason why a Government clerk should consent to be "bled" now for

the Grand Old Party. Fears of Democratic supremacy and threats of Republican wrath can no longer terrify him. Neither do we believe that there is in all the departments one man who can be moved to contribute a dollar by Mr. Cooper's statement that, "if the Republicans of Pennsylvania win a decisive victory this year, it will prevent any agitation or disastrous change of the tariff by the incoming Congress, and pave the way for the overthrow of the Democratic State and National Administrations." The election of Colonel Matt Quay to the Treasurership of Pennsylvania, in spite of the belief of every honest man in the State that he is unfit for the office, will mean something very different from that. It will not affect the tariff question at all, but it will show the depths of moral degradation to which blind worship of the protection fetish has brought the Republican party of Pennsylvania.

The Ohio Republican campaign has had a discouraging start, and the outlook is by no means so good as it was a few weeks ago. Senator Sherman's and Judge Foraker's combined "opening-gun" was too heavily loaded with the sectional issue, and had no effect whatever in arousing the voters. In addition to this, the Republican County Convention in Cincinnati, which met last week, nominated a thoroughly worthless ticket, with a notorious saloon-keeper in a prominent place on it. This was so bad a proceeding that even the *Commercial Gazette*, which usually takes any kind of a party ticket without wincing, squirmed perceptibly in accepting this one. The editor was forced into the old position of last year, and agreed to support the ticket, not because it was a good one, but because it was preferable to any which the Democrats could put forward. It is evident that this attempt to keep the party alive because of the "general cussedness" of the Democrats is going to be very hard work. The party in Ohio is visibly suffering under the process, and unless some man capable of taking the leadership with new issues appears soon, the present drift toward dissolution will become too rapid to be checked.

According to Secretary Endicott, the long contest over the Postmastership of Augusta, Me., is not to end in the appointment of Mr. Morton, the editor of the leading Democratic newspaper of the place, who has been making such determined efforts to secure it. The chief objection to Mr. Morton was that in the last campaign he republished in his paper an old and vile scandal about Mr. Blaine. It is said and generally believed that Mr. Blaine asked the President as a personal favor not to appoint Mr. Morton because of this act, and the President has been from the outset inclined to grant the request. He has examined all the evidence, and has had a personal explanation from Mr. Morton. The result, as given by Secretary Endicott in a recently reported conversation in Boston, is as follows:

"You may be sure of one thing: the President would not appoint Mr. Morton if every Democrat in Maine requested it. He does not question Mr. Morton's Democracy, but he does question his manliness. He is willing to allow a newspaper great latitude in a political campaign, but when an editor parades a vile scandal against a candidate before the people of his own city for the purpose of outraging the feelings of his own family, the President regards such an individual as less than a man, and would not appoint him to office under any circumstances."

There is a spirit of Roman heroism in Senator Hoar's speech at the Essex Club on Saturday evening which ought to excite the highest enthusiasm. He drew a moving picture of corruption at Washington, as illustrated in the appointment of Pillsbury and the pardon of Mullen, and then declared that if only two other men could be found in the length and breadth of the land to fight against such iniquity, he would be one of a party of three "to labor until we have convinced the American people that it is their duty to return to the old policy." The old policy is of course the policy which prevailed when no bad men were appointed to office and no rascals pardoned out of the county jail. This is a worthy purpose, and we shall be glad to find it supported by a party of three, which will certainly be the maximum number of educated and impartial men whom Mr. Hoar will ever be able to convince that President Cleveland in appointing Pillsbury and pardoning Mullen had a design to overturn the ballot-box and undermine the purity of elections.

The State Department continues to be consistent in the application of civil-service reform principles to the consular system. During the last few days Secretary Bayard has given assurances that several more Republicans in the consular service who have good records shall remain undisturbed. The Washington correspondent of that Stalwart Republican organ, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, cannot be suspected of any partiality in favor of the present Administration, and his testimony is therefore of much significance. He says that "Secretary Bayard is trying to give the Government the benefit of the best men, whether they are in or out of place. He believes that the consular service should be permanent, and will make changes only where he thinks it can be improved. Notwithstanding the extraordinary pressure upon him for places, he resists the demands of his party." The consular service has always heretofore been conducted upon the spoils basis, and no branch of the Government will be more benefited by the application of business principles.

The Iowa prohibitionists met their worst defeat a week ago in a judicial decision against them of far-reaching importance. Proceedings were recently instituted against some saloon-keepers in Dubuque, where saloons have been more common since the Prohibition Law was passed than ever before. Their counsel asked for a removal of the cases from the District Court of the county to the Federal courts, on the ground that the State law is in violation of the Civil Rights Acts of Congress. Two sections of one of

these acts, it will be remembered, were declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court a couple of years ago, but that decision only annulled the provisions of the act of March 1, 1875, intended to secure negroes by Federal law equal accommodations in inns, public conveyances, and places of amusement. The following section, passed by Congress April 20, 1871, remains in force:

Sec. 1979. Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States, or other person within the jurisdiction thereof, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.

The attorneys for the saloon-keepers took the ground that the selling of liquor is one of the "rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws," and that the State of Iowa, after encouraging men to settle within its limits and build breweries, cannot justly enact a law which makes their property worthless. Counsel for the prohibitionists opposed the transfer of the case with all their might, realizing that it meant a long delay pending a final decision by the Supreme Court of the point at issue, and that meanwhile the present difficulties of enforcing the law would be vastly increased. The County Court rendered its decision on Thursday, and granted the request for a removal of the cases to the Federal courts. It is somewhat remarkable that, despite the prolonged litigation over the liquor question in different parts of the country, the vital point here involved has never been carried up to the highest judicial tribunal for a final decision, and the result will be awaited with great interest.

The first hanging in Minnesota for nearly a score of years occurred a fortnight ago. In 1868 the Legislature repealed the old law which made execution the penalty for murder, and enacted a compromise substitute, which left the jury to decide whether the punishment should be death. This system resulted in a practical abolition of the death penalty, since few juries were ready to assume the direct responsibility for taking life, and in aggravated cases a criminal could always escape the extreme penalty by pleading guilty, and thus preventing his case from going to the jury. After fifteen years of this divided responsibility, public sentiment revolted against the immunity which murderers had come to enjoy, and the Legislature of 1883 sought to restore the death penalty by lodging the decision of the question whether or not a man should be hanged with the court instead of the jury. But this did not work well either, and so the last Legislature restored the old rule that conviction of murder in the first degree carries with it the punishment of death. There appears to be general satisfaction with the restoration of the gallows, and it does not seem likely that any agitation for the abolition of the death penalty will gain much headway in Minnesota for a long time to come.

The New Hampshire Legislature has succeeded in thoroughly demoralizing the fire-insurance business in that State in very short

order. One of the last acts which it passed was what is known as the "valued policy" law, which forbids any outside insurance company to apply for the removal of a suit to which it is a party from the State to the Federal courts, on penalty of a revocation of its license, and provides that in any suit brought in the State courts against an insurance company to recover for a total loss sustained by fire or other casualty to real estate or to buildings on the land of another, the amount of damage shall be the amount expressed in the contract as the sum insured, and no other evidence shall be admitted on trial as to the value of the property insured. Valued-policy laws have been passed in Wisconsin and Texas, and it is alleged that the result has been a great increase of incendiarism. It seems reasonable to expect such a result, since the system appears to put a premium upon over-insurance, with a view to fraudulent profit by incendiarism. It is true that the New Hampshire act provides that the new rule shall not be construed to prevent the admission of testimony to prove over-insurance fraudulently obtained; but the insurance men argue with a good deal of force that this is only locking the stable-door after the horse has been stolen. While the bill was pending, the outside companies agreed that they would withdraw from the State if it became a law, and they have been as good as their word. This upsets the whole system of fire insurance in the State, and the bad consequences threatened are so serious that there is already talk of an extra session of the Legislature to repeal a law which it was a piece of great folly ever to enact.

There was little that was especially new in Ferdinand Ward's testimony last week regarding his remarkable transactions with Mr. Warner, but what he revealed will stimulate the already keen desire to fathom the mystery which lies at the bottom of the transactions of the two men. Warner, who, by general consent of himself and all his friends, was a poor man when he began to operate with Ward, became rich in an astonishingly short period. Ward's figures show that, starting with \$6,400, Warner invested in the contract business during seventeen months nearly \$14,000,000, on which during that time he drew out a profit of nearly \$3,000,000. There were held by him at the time of the failure unmaturing obligations amounting to over \$2,000,000 more, so that his profits, if all his transactions had been carried out, would have reached nearly \$5,000,000. This was doing pretty well on an original capital of \$6,400. Warner's customary profit was 20 per cent. a month, which was usually made on money which he hired at 2 per cent. a month. Of course there was some powerful reason why Ward allowed him to make such generous profits and actually get away with as much money as he did. Most of the investors in the "contracts" were induced to "reinvest" their fabulous profits, and these with their original investments were all swept away by the failure. Warner was more fortunate. What was the reason?

The announcement in the Newport news of one of our morning contemporaries, that "the

cottagers gave considerable attention to the progress of the yacht race between the *Genesta* and the *Puritan*," shows that the Cottagers are by no means high and mighty persons, lying "in the hills like gods together, careless of mankind," as some Boarders try to persuade us. On the contrary, there is abundant reason for believing that they share the hopes and fears and tastes of humbler people. It is a cheering circumstance that they should have given any attention to the yacht race. It shows that the bridging over of the chasm which in America separates class from class, the Cottager from the Boarder, is not so hopeless as some people imagine. It will be a happy day when the Cottage and the Boarding-house thrill with the same emotions, and perhaps this international yacht race will do something to hasten it. Who knows?

Whatever interest Mr. Parnell's recent speech may have excited in England, it seems to have produced small effect in this country. There are no signs, either among the Irish-Americans themselves or in their newspapers, of anything like excitement about it. Toward this and all other phases of the Irish question there is at present among the Irish-Americans an almost unwonted attitude of indifference. The *Irish World's* efforts to arouse some of the old zeal are all failures. Here is the Emergency Fund for last week, for example, limited to a single contribution of \$3.38. For two weeks an effort has been made by the same paper to start a Mrs. Parnell Testimonial Fund, and the total receipts are \$21. It is evident that the capacity of the Irish of this country to contribute to "funds" has been pretty well exhausted for the present, at least, and it is a wonder that the bottom was not reached sooner. Why people should contribute their money to a paper which never rendered anything like a strict account of it, and which collected some of it with the distinct understanding that no questions should be asked about its use, always was a good deal of a mystery.

The proceedings against Mr. Stead and his co-laborers of the Salvation Army, in the Armstrong case, have opened in the London Police Office, and the probabilities are that the defendants will be committed for trial. The charge is, that by way of illustrating the "revelations" made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, they got a reformed procuress, a Mrs. Jarrett, to obtain a young girl from her parents on false pretences, and then produced her as a "specimen." The true inwardness of the whole matter will probably only come out in the jury trial. Stead is rapidly acquiring, in the eyes of the English public, the character of a well-meaning "crank." The earlier suspicion of his enemies that he was engaged in a money-making enterprise is giving place to this view in many minds. But there is now a pretty general agreement as to the awful effects of the countenance and encouragement at first given to his exposures by many moralists and decent people. The rising generation of Englishmen and women will probably never get over the beastly reading with which these wretched fanatics have furnished them, while the Criminal Law Amendment Act, for which this

monstrosity was perpetrated, will probably work as all such laws usually work—that is, it will probably now and then save a girl from ruin out of the tens of thousands who every year “go to the bad” under the influence of vile literature. The “director” of the *Pall Mall* investigations was in court, and looked, it is said, as one might expect a man to look who protests publicly against legal interference with prostitutes over sixteen, on the ground that their trade is a “vested interest.”

According to general report, and to a distinct though not official statement of Lord Randolph Churchill, the Afghan difficulty has been completely settled by an amicable arrangement between Russia and England. Russia renounces her claim to the Zulfikar Pass, including, we presume, the hills which dominate it—for it was these which she contended for in the last stage of the protracted discussions. Churchill claims credit for the Conservative Cabinet on the score of this diplomatic achievement, and the Russian Foreign Office may actually have been influenced in its determination by the Tory menace of an alliance with China and Turkey, which might have placed Russia on the defensive in the Amoor Land, in Turkestan, in Armenia, and in her Black Sea coast-lands. But the concession which the Czar has made for the sake of peace is a mere trifle. The Zulfikar Pass is not the gate to Herat, nor is Herat the key of India, all Mr. Marvin's declaration to the contrary notwithstanding. When Russia has completed her Trans-Caspian railway, and quietly amassed enough troops and armaments at Krasnovodsk, Kyzyl-Arvat, Askhabad, Merv, and Panjdeh, Zulfikar will be no Thermopylæ in the way to Herat, if a march on that city be determined upon. Herat, however, which may prove a Kars or a Plevna, is not likely to be the next objective point of a Russian advance against Afghanistan. It is Afghan Turkestan—Maimene, Balkh, Khulm, etc.—which is destined by its geographical position (on the north side of the Hindu-Kush) to fall a prey to the power of the White Czar. The arrangements for an insurrection against the Amir and for the “unavoidable” intervention of a Komaroff will not long be wanting, and the new boundary treaty has opened to Russia at Panjdeh and Merutchak the high-road to Maimene and further east. Russian military chauvinists may dream and talk of Herat, Candahar, and the Indus, but Russia's natural and safer advance is not southward, but eastward. Nor will Tory diplomacy or threats check it.

The question whether distant colonies are a desirable appendage to any strong Power has been much discussed in England of late, and the judgment of her most enlightened statesmen and publicists is strongly adverse to any new responsibilities of the kind. The recent experience of France in Tunis, Tonquin, and Madagascar is full of warning against colonial adventures. Germany took up the fashion as it was beginning to die out elsewhere. The choice parts of the uncivilized world had been picked up by Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and Portugal centuries ago. Consequently the new-born ardor of Germany finds nothing to work upon

but the most forbidding coasts in Africa and the most desolate islands of the sea, where, according to all experience, the toil of generations of white men will be needed to make the land yield as much as is expended upon it. Such expenditure implies dispersion of the national forces. The greatness of Germany has been gained in quite other ways. Her standing among the Powers has been due preëminently to concentration, to the husbanding of her whole strength in her own territory. When she goes abroad into the Southern Pacific and the Indian Ocean to establish colonies, she sends a part of her power of offence and defence in each outward-bound ship. It was inevitable, moreover, from the beginning, that colonization could not be pushed without breeding irritation among peoples with whom Germany desires to be at peace. It is not long since her relations with Great Britain were strained by the Angra Pequena affair, and those relations have not been improved by the German occupation of the territory adjoining the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions. These difficulties have been allayed, but they have left behind a feeling of coolness and suspicion which nobody can fail to discern in the tone of the English press. But it is commonly the unexpected which happens in colonizing exploits, and nothing could have been more unexpected than the rupture with Spain which has actually occurred. It is of little consequence, in the larger aspects of the dispute, whether Germany or Spain is in the right. The fact remains that the good understanding with Spain is broken, and that the game has not been worth the candle.

The *Independent* calls attention to the fact that the United States have really larger interests in the Caroline Islands than any other nation. There are twelve American missionaries resident there now engaged in educational work, supported by funds from this country. The only steamboat at the islands is owned by Americans. There are 500 of the islands with a population of 100,000, half of whom have been induced by the American missionaries to give up paganism. There are five languages, or, we presume, dialects, in the group, and the New Testament has been translated into three of them. These things, and others of the same kind, lead the *Independent* to observe that if the islands need a protectorate at all, it ought to be an American protectorate. We have, however—luckily, we think—no machinery for anything of the kind, and it will be time enough to make offers of this kind to foreigners abroad when we are able to protect innocent foreigners at home like the Chinese from massacre and pillage. But there is no doubt the *Independent* is right in preferring German to Spanish protection for the islands. German protection means civilization and progress; Spanish, corruption and anarchy, with occasional intervals of orderly violence.

The *Oesterreichische Eisenbahn-Zeitung* for August 9 has an interesting article on “Railroads and Commercial Policy,” showing the effect of the protective-tariff system upon railroad profits. The railroads of Central Europe have not been subjected to the same disastrous

influences which have been felt in America during the last three years, or which were felt in America and Europe alike in 1873. There has been no reckless railroad speculation and over-construction in Germany and Austria. The passenger traffic and passenger receipts have decidedly increased. The number of tons of freight handled has also increased; but the freight receipts have greatly diminished, and this diminution is in large measure due to the fact that the average length of haul is much less than it was a few years ago. Local business has developed; through business has been checked. When a low-tariff policy prevailed, the international freight movement was relatively large. The change toward higher tariffs in the years 1876-1880 did not at first make any great difference. The railroads lowered their through rates in order to prevent the long-distance traffic from slipping out of their hands. They thus did a great deal to neutralize the Government's tariff policy. This was really one of the main reasons which led the States of Central Europe to control the railroads more actively than ever before; where nothing short of State purchase and management would give them the necessary power, they were ready to go to that length.

The late interview of Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the German Chancellor at Varzin, had for its leading subject the adjustment of the international basis for commercial relations between the two empires, and it is curious to notice the extraordinary change of disposition toward Germany which has come over Hungary since Prussia's triumph over Austria. Some decades ago, when Austria, through the Federal Diet of Frankfurt, still lorded it over the Germanic Bund, acted the great German power, and pursued a policy of Germanization wherever and whenever that was possible, nothing was more repugnant to the Hungarians than any step leading toward a closer connection with German interests. Now, they are anxious for a customs union with the German Empire, though knowing that the Zollverein was, in the last half century, Prussia's main instrument in paving the way for political annexations. All parties in Hungary are reported favorable to a union, and Kalnoky is said, with the approval of M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, to have made overtures in that direction to Bismarck, which the latter, however, declined from regard for the non-Hungarian interest and sentiment in Austria. The fact is that Sadowa upset all former relations and calculations in those quarters. The Hapsburg dynasty, ousted from all connection with non-Austrian Germany, pursues now a policy diametrically opposed to Germanization, and the ambition of the Hohenzollerns, the Hungarians clearly see, will in its boldest flight stop at the Leitha. Hence they discard their former antipathy to German connections, and coolly and resolutely consider their economic interests. It is the Slavic national sentiment in Bohemia, Moravia, and elsewhere which is now chiefly opposed to German influences, and Bismarck, who seeks in it a useful counterpoise against Russian Pan Slavism, is not inclined to wound it.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 2, to TUESDAY, September 8, 1885, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND arrived in Washington on Monday morning, very much refreshed by his vacation in the Adirondacks. He immediately resumed work.

The members of Congress, bankers, and others who have made anxious inquiry as to the course of the Administration on the silver question, are no longer in doubt about the general policy to be pursued. Conferences at the Treasury, inquiries addressed to Secretary Manning, etc., have elicited the information that ever since the Warner compromise measure was proposed, representatives of the Administration have been endeavoring to perfect a plan by which the opposition of the silver men to a suspension of the coinage can be overcome. It is learned on the highest authority that the Administration has abandoned hope of the passage of a bill simply stopping the coinage of standard dollars or leaving this coinage discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury. While it is believed that the opposition to silver in the South and some other sections would render the prospect of such a bill at the next session better than at the last, the President came to the conclusion that success was too uncertain, and that the only practicable method was to secure a compromise which representatives of all factions would be pledged to support before it was introduced in Congress. A prominent representative of the Administration is authority for the statement that such a measure is being rapidly put into shape, representatives of all factions being consulted. The central idea is the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, and in its place the deposit of bullion.

It is understood that Congressman Hewitt is again engaged in the preparation of a bill removing the duties on raw materials, and that he has great confidence in the passage of such a measure by the next Congress. An earnest attempt will be made, it is said, to secure a bill meeting the ideas of Speaker Carlisle and other prominent Democratic members who have never heretofore fully united in any plan of tariff reduction.

Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, has prepared a bill providing for another Cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of Industries, under whose charge would come the Agricultural Department, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Statistics, the Geological Survey, and the Census Office.

United States Treasury officials are well satisfied with the financial showing for the month of August, during which the debt was reduced \$2,879,052. They say that all the figures are indicative of a revival of business, and that the prospect is now brighter than at any time within the past year. From the point of view of public revenues the showing is equally good. There has been a general upward tendency, and the gold fund has slowly but steadily increased.

A gentleman who has recently communicated with Secretary Manning on the subject, says that the Administration will not take any action tending to bring the question of amending the Civil-Service Law before Congress.

Circulars sent to Government employees at Washington by Chairman Cooper, of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, asking for political contributions, have been referred to the Civil-Service Commission to see if sending them is not a violation of the Civil-Service Law.

A motion was made before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court on Friday, by James W. Hinckley, as relator, for a writ to compel Dorman B. Eaton and the other Civil-Service Commissioners to show cause why they should exercise the functions of a Civil-Service Commission. Mr. Hinckley sets forth in his complaint that the Commissioners are usurping the powers of the President in regulating the

appointment of people to office, and are therefore violating the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Chang Yin Huan, the Chinese Minister about to start for this country, is described at the Chinese Legation in Washington as one of the most prominent and progressive statesmen and diplomats of the Celestial Empire. He is of middle age and of unusual attainments as a scholar. He has held various positions of honor, travelled largely in Europe, and is progressive in his ideas, and an admirer of American principles and institutions.

Since the adjustment of the difficulties between the sheet rollers and the iron manufacturers, all the mills in Pittsburgh are working to their utmost capacity, and everything points to a season of decided prosperity. James M. Swank, the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, having just returned from a trip through the iron region of Pennsylvania, writes encouragingly in the *Bulletin* of the Association, not only of the iron trade but of the business outlook in general.

The Knights of Labor and the Wabash Railroad managers have reached a settlement, and the managers have issued the following order: "In filling vacancies caused by the discharge of men for incompetency or by their leaving the service, give the old men the preference over strangers or new men, asking no questions as to whether they belong to the Knights of Labor or any other organization."

A Rock Springs (Wy.) despatch on Wednesday said that the white miners in the Union Pacific Railroad Company's coal-pits rose and with pistols and guns drove all the Chinese, to the number of 500, from the camp into the mountains. Fifty houses in Chinatown were burned to the ground. The mine is the largest in the West. About fifty Chinamen were killed. On Friday United States troops were ordered to the scene of the disturbances, and order has been maintained.

A hail storm in Charles County, Maryland, on Saturday damaged crops to the amount of \$100,000.

The Galveston (Texas) *Daily News* asserts that the school fund of the State has been defrauded of 12,459,000 acres of land, worth \$25,000,000, by mismanagement (or worse) of the State land affairs.

Mr. Henry F. Spaulding has submitted to the American Committee on the Bartholdi Statue a report of the disbursements at Bedloe's Island from the beginning of the work to August 15. They amount to \$248,058 98, the principal items being \$93,830 94 for cost of foundation mass, and \$90,426 65 paid to D. H. King, jr., for cement, according to agreement.

The American sloop yacht *Puritan* made an effort on Monday to try conclusions with the English cutter *Genesta* in a twenty-mile beat to windward and return, it being the first of the races for the *America's* cup. At no time, however, was the wind sufficient to enable either vessel to complete the task inside of the seven hours which was fixed as a limit. The start was made at 1:30 P. M., and at 6:40 P. M. the judges decided to declare the race off, the *Puritan* then leading the *Genesta* about two miles. The largest number of vessels ever congregated in these waters was present. On Tuesday the breeze freshened and there was every prospect of a good race. About 11:34 A. M., when both boats were sailing to cross the starting line, the *Puritan* fouled with the *Genesta*, carrying away the latter's bowsprit. A hole two feet in length was torn in the *Puritan's* mainsail at the lower end. This put an end to the racing for that day. The *Puritan* frankly accepted responsibility for the collision, and the race would have been awarded the *Genesta* if she had simply sailed over the course. Her owner magnanimously declined that privilege. The first race will be sailed on Friday, September 11, after repairs have been made.

William McKendry Gwin, the first United States Senator from California, died at the

New York Hotel on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Gwin was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1805, and studied medicine. His first official post was that of private secretary to President Andrew Jackson, and in 1833 he was appointed United States Marshal. In 1848, upon the discovery of gold in California, Dr. Gwin was one of the first to yield to the gold craze. In 1849 he was elected one of the delegates from San Francisco to the Constitutional Convention, and when the first State Legislature met in January, 1850, he was elected United States Senator, his colleague being General John C. Fremont. When the war of the rebellion broke out, the Southern sympathies of Dr. Gwin prompted him to oppose the Federal Government, and he was imprisoned for disloyalty in 1861. After two years he was released on parole. In 1864 he organized a scheme for colonizing Sonora with people of Southern birth. It was at this time that he became known throughout the country as the "Duke of Sonora." Gwin remained in Sonora only a short time, and early in 1865 he went to the Eastern Peninsula of Virginia, remaining there until after the surrender of Lee, when he left the country, and lived for a time in Europe. After the reconstruction period he returned to California, and began business as a mining operator.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, sr., died at his home in Irvington-on-the-Hudson just before midnight of Thursday. His death from weakness and old age has been expected for some months. As the rector of St. George's Parish in this city from 1845 until 1878, Dr. Tyng worked for the third of a century with unflinching zeal on behalf of his church and of the community in which he lived. Dr. Tyng's published works include 'Lectures on the Law and Gospel,' 'Recollections of England,' 'Family Commentary on the Four Gospels,' 'History of Ruth, the Moabitess,' 'Esther, the Queen of Persia,' 'Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-schools,' and 'The Child of Prayer'—the last-named volume being a memorial of his son, the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, whose violent and untimely death many years ago dealt the father an almost overpowering blow. He was eighty-five years of age.

Major Aaron Stafford, the last surviving officer of the war of 1812, died on Sunday at his residence in Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., in the ninety-ninth year of his age, having retained his mental faculties to the last.

Judge George W. Clinton, Vice-Chancellor of the Board of Regents, was found dead in the Rural Cemetery at Albany on Monday afternoon, where he had gone botanizing. He was a son of Gov. De Witt Clinton, and was born in this city in 1807. For forty years he was a leading citizen of Buffalo. In 1838 President Van Buren appointed him Collector of Customs at that port. From 1847 to 1849 he was United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York. In 1854 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, and held the position until 1877, when he was retired on account of his age. He was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867.

## FOREIGN.

A sensation was created in Madrid on Friday evening and Saturday morning on the receipt of important news from the Caroline Islands. The Spanish war-ships reached Yap, one of the islands, on August 21, and prepared to occupy it in the name of Spain. The Spanish officers were dilatory in landing troops, and on the 24th a German gunboat arrived. Although it was seven o'clock in the evening, the German commander instantly landed a body of marines and sailors, and hoisted the German flag over the island. The Spanish officials made an energetic protest against the action of the German commander, and on the latter's refusal to recede from the position he had taken, telegraphed to Madrid for instructions. A conflict between the Germans and Spaniards at Yap was feared. The Council of Ministers immediately met, and Alfonso started for Madrid, where he arrived

on Saturday and was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

The excitement in Madrid on Friday evening was intense. The people seemed mad with rage. A large crowd gathered in front of the German Embassy, attacked the building, and tore down the coat-of-arms and dragged it through the streets to the Puerta del Sol, where they burned it in front of the office of the Minister of the Interior amid yells of "Down with Germany." After venting their spleen there, the mob proceeded to the French Embassy and cheered frantically. The crowd had by this time grown to considerable proportions, and, fears being entertained of a serious riot, troops were ordered out to clear the streets. The crowd slowly retired before the military. 184 of the leaders of the mob were arrested before the crowd retired.

The Council of Ministers on Saturday adopted a proposition to court-martial the Governor of Yap and the commander of the two Spanish war-ships which arrived there on August 21 for neglect of duty, the latter in not immediately garrisoning the island with Spanish soldiers on their arrival there, and the former in not hoisting the Spanish flag and proclaiming the suzerainty of Spain over the island. In Paris it was believed that war was inevitable. Spain, it was asserted, had absolutely declined arbitration.

An important meeting of leading Liberals was held in Madrid on Saturday at the residence of Señor Sagasta. After discussing the Caroline question it was resolved that the occupation of the island of Yap by a German gunboat should be considered equivalent to a declaration of war; that if a crisis in the Government should occur and the Liberals be called into power, they would withdraw Count de Benomar, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, and hand Count Solms-Sonnenwalde, the German Ambassador at Madrid, his passports. The resolutions also declared that the Liberals would order the Spanish authorities at the Philippines to recover the territory in the Caroline Islands taken possession of by Germany, and to use force, if necessary, to regain it. Their adoption created a great sensation.

On Monday morning it was rumored that the Spanish Council of Ministers, with the sanction of King Alfonso, had framed and despatched to the German Government an ultimatum, requesting Germany to evacuate the Caroline Islands. Spain in the meantime would refrain from a material occupation of the islands, and thus afford a basis for further parleying. This rumor was not confirmed. On the contrary, a Berlin despatch on that morning said: "Count Benomar, the Spanish Minister here, has expressed to the Government Spain's regret at the insult offered to Germany by the populace of Madrid, and has promised on behalf of his Government that the leaders of the mob shall be punished, and that Spain will do her utmost to prevent a repetition of the insult. This statement is regarded as terminating the incident."

This report of Spain's apology to Germany, however, was premature. The despatch to that effect was sent on Tuesday. Emperor William has written a most favorable and friendly despatch to King Alfonso, offering to yield Spain all her rights in the Carolines.

Prince Bismarck has offered to withdraw the German forces from Yap, provided Spain will not occupy it pending a diplomatic solution of the question as to Spain's claim over the island. Germany will acknowledge Spanish occupation of Yap, provided Spain proves that the Spanish flag had been hoisted on the island before the German gunboat had arrived in the harbor. The excitement in Madrid over the affair has quieted down.

An authorized report was published in Madrid on Tuesday, to the effect that at the Cabinet Council Señor Canovas del Castillo told King Alfonso that unless he trusted the Ministry he would summon Señor Sagasta, whose energy would probably bring about a rupture with

Germany, and increase the popularity of King Alfonso. King Alfonso without hesitation decided that he had confidence in Señor Canovas's Cabinet, and would maintain it in preference to popularity with the people at the expense of bloodshed. His Majesty was convinced that Emperor William would meet him half way in his desire for peace. King Alfonso telegraphed Count Benomar, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, accordingly. Court and official circles are confident that by means either of an arbiter or of negotiations Spain will retain possession of the Caroline Islands. There are fears of a Spanish revolution in which Alfonso will lose his crown.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, delivered an address at Sheffield, England, on Thursday evening, at the cutlers' dinner, in the course of which he said that there was no reason as yet to regret the absence of coercion in Ireland. He was glad to announce that the Afghan frontier question had been settled, Russia having largely modified her claims. He referred to Baron de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to England, as a most cultivated and accomplished gentleman. The Liberals, the speaker said, had left the Afghan negotiations in a deadlock. The last despatches before the retirement of the Liberal party from power were stern and uncompromising. Lord Dufferin and Colonel Ridgway, he said, had agreed to the new frontier line, which gave the Amir full command over Zulfikar. The Government was hopeful that by moderation and perseverance an agreement would be made with Russia to give to the present state of affairs permanence and security. Lord Randolph Churchill spoke again on Friday evening at Sheffield. He declared that the Tories had decided not to coerce Ireland even before they had entered office. He contended that Lord Hartington in his inmost heart leaned toward the Tories.

Mr. Parnell in a speech at Dublin recently ridiculed the theory set up by Englishmen, that the Tories and Liberals would drop their party differences in order to unitedly combat the Irish party in Parliament in their struggle for Irish independence.

Mr. Chamberlain, the English Radical, in a speech on Tuesday announcing the programme of his party, said they would oppose Mr. Parnell tooth and nail, because the granting of Home Rule to Ireland would mean the destruction of the British Empire. The platform of the Radicals, besides the local government and land planks, advocates free schools, a revision of taxation, game laws, and mineral royalties, and declares that if the appropriation of certain land is necessary for the public good, the rights of property owners must go to the wall.

Archbishop Walsh arrived at Dublin on Friday and was given a most enthusiastic welcome. Replying to the addresses of the municipal authorities, he said that he had a deep and settled conviction that the only remedy for the grievances which Ireland had long labored, with partial success, to remove was the restoration of the rights of which she had been deprived a century ago by means as shameful as any that the records of national infamy could disclose. He rejoiced with them that the flag which fell from the hands of the dying O'Connell had again been boldly uplifted, and he prayed that it would never be refurled until the Irish Parliament was restored. When he entered his carriage the enthusiastic crowd removed the horses, and dragged the carriage to the archiepiscopal residence.

Mrs. Jarrett was taken into custody in London on Wednesday, on the charge of abducting the Armstrong girl, who was the "Lily" of the *Pull Mall Gazette's* revelations. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, surrendered Mrs. Jarrett to the authorities after having several conferences with her during the past few days. Summonses were granted for complicity in the case against Mr. Stead, General Booth, and others. Mr. Stead immediately telegraphed from Switzerland that he alone was responsible in the case, and that Mrs. Jar-

rett was an unwilling agent. He started immediately for London.

Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pull Mall Gazette*, Mrs. Jarrett, Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Coombe, Mr. Jacques, and Mme. Maury, the defendants in the Eliza Armstrong abduction case, appeared at the Bow Street Police Court, London, on Monday, in answer to the charges against them. Mr. Stead conducted his own case, while counsel represented the others. The excitement in the court room and in the vicinity has seldom, if ever, been equalled. The Crown Solicitor demanded the committal of all the defendants for trial. The child, Eliza Armstrong, told the story of the wrongs she had suffered. The defendants indicated that they would contest the accuracy of many of the girl's statements. They were all released on bail. At the continuation of the hearing on Tuesday Eliza Armstrong made very contradictory replies, and her mother admitted that her own character was not good.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Special British Envoy to the Porte, expresses satisfaction with the result of his conference with the Sultan. During the interview no allusion was made to the subject of an alliance with England. Sir Henry assured the Sultan that England wished to settle the Egyptian difficulties in concert with the Porte. The Sultan disapproves of the occupation of the Sudan by Turkish troops, and also regards with disfavor the project of an Anglo-Turkish occupation of the whole of Egypt.

The attitude of the French Embassy at Constantinople regarding the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is aggressive. Further advices confirm the statement that France will not recognize any settlement of the Egyptian question which fails to satisfy French interests in Egypt.

It is reported in Vienna that the Government of India has arranged a convention with Beloochistan, by the terms of which the latter is to assist Afghanistan with 30,000 troops in the event of a Russo-Afghan war. In return Beloochistan is to be subsidized equally with Afghanistan, and the Quetta Railway is to be connected with Kelat, the capital of Beloochistan.

Queen Victoria has granted pensions of \$500 each to the four sisters of John Leech, the artist.

Sixty thousand pounds' worth of bullion was bought in the open market in London on Monday for shipment to the United States. This will be the first of several shipments to be made to this country.

Five thousand workmen employed in Sir William George Armstrong's machine and gun works, near Newcastle, struck work on Wednesday because their employers refused to dismiss two managers who had made themselves obnoxious to the employees.

A fire in Barrow-in-Furness on Wednesday destroyed the works of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, causing a loss of \$1,000,000 and throwing 2,000 men out of employment.

The cholera in Spain is decreasing. There were only 619 deaths on Sunday.

A bitter spirit of hostility is manifested between the Germans and Czechs in Bohemia, and outbreaks are continually occurring. At the military camp at Pilsen, a riot broke out between the German and Czech soldiers, and many persons were injured. The Austrian Government has decided to institute martial law if the riots do not soon cease.

Count Tolstoi, the Russian statesman and author, has been declared incurably insane and confined in an asylum.

Hostilities have been suspended at Kassala. The garrison still holds the town and is fed by friendly tribes.

It is asserted in Tokio that the Japanese Government will withdraw paper money in 1886 and introduce silver currency, retaining gold currency.

## SIX MONTHS.

Six months have elapsed since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. The first half year always strikes the tone of a new Administration, and the occasion suggests a review of what has been accomplished between the 4th of March and the 4th of September.

First and most important of all, it has been demonstrated, to the comprehension of even the blindest partisan, that the public interests are as safe in the hands of one party as in those of the other. The superstition which had come to possess a large proportion of Republicans, that the accession of the Democracy to power would involve the ruin of the country, has been forever dispelled. It seems almost incredible now that, only a few months ago, there were hosts of men who fully and sincerely believed that the election of Mr. Cleveland meant the bankruptcy of the Federal Treasury by the payment of "rebel claims," the "loss of all the fruits of the war," and such a general political, financial, and moral upheaval as would "set the nation back twenty years." Popular government is a failure if a party which comprises a majority of the people cannot be trusted to govern the whole people. Six months ago a considerable percentage of the public held this most discouraging view of the result of a century's trial of the American experiment. To-day the man who should begin ranting about the country's going to ruin because the Democrats were in power would simply be laughed at, even by the Republicans whom he formerly duped most badly. To have thus restored faith in government of the people, whatever servants they may employ to do their work, is in itself a great achievement.

Next to the dread of national ruin was the apprehension of a "clean sweep" of the office-holders, and the consequent demoralization of the civil service. Six months have sufficed to remove this apprehension. One-eighth of Mr. Cleveland's term has expired, and only about one-eighth of the Republicans whom he found in place have been succeeded by Democrats. The Civil-Service Law has been maintained in spirit as well as in letter, and among the 14,000 positions which it covers, in the departmental service at Washington and the large custom-houses and post-offices throughout the country, removals have, as a rule, been made only for cause—the few exceptions having aroused such criticism that the performance is not likely to be repeated. Among the chiefs of division and heads of bureaus, whose places do not fall within the "classified service," a very large proportion of the experienced and efficient incumbents have been retained. Not one change has been made among such officials in the State, War, or Navy Department; only fifteen new appointments have been made to these positions in the Treasury, with over seventy such places, and nearly all of these changes were demanded for the improvement of the service; removals have been rare in the other three executive departments. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has more places not subject to the civil-service rules than all the departments combined, and which has been a sink of patronage ever since its establishment some twenty years ago, has been committed to a

pronounced civil-service reformer, who has cut off sinecures right and left and thus reduced its running expenses one-half, while he has increased its efficiency. The State Department made no more changes in consulates under Mr. Bayard during the first four months than under Mr. Blaine during the same period preceding Garfield's assassination, and changes have been even slower in the last two months. A considerable number of consuls appointed by Republican Presidents, whose records are found to justify their retention, have been assured permanence, and Secretary Bayard has made it understood that fitness rather than political influence is to govern the filling of Government places abroad. The most important post-office in the country has been continued in the hands of the man who brought it to its present high state of efficiency, and many hundreds of Republican incumbents in other lucrative post-offices are serving out terms which run well into the future. There are about 2,300 post-offices which are filled by nomination of the President and confirmation by the Senate. As all such offices have a term of four years, appointments to the whole 2,300 must be made in the course of four years by reason of the expiration of term alone. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal for good reason would carry the average number of normal changes in this class of offices during a half year up to fully 300. Mr. Cleveland has made only 524 appointments of postmasters. There are about 49,000 fourth-class offices filled by the Postmaster-General, and, under Arthur, appointments to these offices were made at the rate of nearly 12,000 a year, or almost 6,000 in six months. Since the 4th of March changes have been made in 6,309 of these offices, the Republican average not having been maintained while Mr. Hay had charge of this business, although it has been much exceeded by Mr. Stevenson during the last few weeks. It is thus clear that in an eighth of a Presidential term only about an eighth of the offices have been changed. In other words, so far from a "clean sweep," the changes have not been very much more numerous than has been the rule when the same party remained in power. The new appointees have been almost exclusively Democrats, although there have been notable exceptions to this rule outside the cases of Messrs. Pearson and Graves. The Commissioner of Pensions has made changes in about a quarter of the 2,200 examining surgeons, but he has given the minority one member of each board of three, although his predecessor appointed only men of his own party. The high average of the new officials as a class is most clearly shown by the iteration of the bad points of a few, like Higgins, Pillsbury, and Troup, upon which the Opposition press perforce concentrates its criticism.

The check which it has put upon the spoils doctrine is the chief merit of the Administration thus far. But while the disposition of the offices has naturally occupied the larger share of their time, the President and his Cabinet have already done enough to establish the character of the new régime in its other relations. Its distinguishing feature is the conduct of public affairs upon business principles. The various branches of the Government are being

overhauled with a view to the suppression of wasteful methods, the abolition of sinecures, the reform of abuses. The wisdom of a change has already been vindicated by the discovery that under the unquestioned rule of one party the public service had fallen into ruts, lapsed into shiftless habits, and even degenerated into corruption, which nothing short of a revolution in control could overcome. In its relations with the Indians, its dealings with the trespassers upon the public lands, its treatment of naval contractors, the Administration has introduced new rules of action, based upon adherence to law and regard for the public interests, rather than upon the consideration long shown to political favorites and powerful financial interests. The strongest impression which it makes upon the public mind is that of a body of men who, though strong partisans, are making a sincere effort to redeem all their pledges. The Administration has made blunders and been justly criticised for them; indeed, no Administration ever found the people in so critical a mood. But the verdict of all candid men must certainly be that it has made a good start in its first six months.

## A NEW POLITICAL GENERATION.

THE recent death of William M. Gwin illustrates how completely a new political generation has succeeded to the one which occupied the stage when the war of the rebellion broke out. Gwin was a Senator from California in the decade preceding Lincoln's inauguration, and was an influential leader in the Democratic party during that period. In 1885 he had come to be a mere reminiscence, only interesting because of the somewhat picturesque career that lay behind him.

Along with Gwin have disappeared from the scene of action nearly all of his former associates in public life. The roll of the United States Senate of 1860 is now largely a death-roll, crowded with names like those of Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, William Pitt Fessenden, Andrew Johnson, and Joseph Lane. The few survivors, such as Simon Cameron and Hannibal Hamlin, Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs, are scarcely less dead to the politics of the present day. Not one of the whole sixty-six is now more than a relic. The list of Representatives who then sat in the other end of the Capitol first challenges attention by the number and prominence of its dead. The House of 1860 contained many of the men who were conspicuous leaders in Congress during the era of war and reconstruction, but Thaddeus Stevens, Henry Winter Davis, Schuyler Colfax, Clement L. Vallandigham, Owen Lovejoy, and Reuben E. Fenton are only a few of the dead, while the political retirement of Elihu B. Washburne, Galusha A. Grow, and a host of others is absolute. Several Representatives of 1860 are Senators in 1885, but two of them, Morrill, of Vermont, and Daves, of Massachusetts, are aging fast, and a third, Pugh, of Alabama, is only slightly known to the general public. Of all who sat in the Thirty-sixth Congress, only three are to-day political leaders—Senators John Sherman and John A. Logan and Secretary Lamar, all of

them then members of the House. Death and decay have done their work quite as thoroughly outside Congress. The Supreme Bench of 1885 contains not one judge who sat upon it in 1860. Nearly all of Lincoln's Cabinet have followed him to the tomb. Only three or four of the "war Governors" survive.

The change among the voters is no less marked than that among those who formerly appealed for their suffrages. The youngest man who went to the polls in the Presidential election of 1860 is now completing his forty-sixth year. The youngest man who will vote next November was not born until four years after the Lincoln-Douglas-Breckinridge-Bell contest. The census statistics regarding age clearly demonstrate the transformation which comes over the body politic in a quarter of a century. In 1880—and the proportions hold equally true in 1885—it was found that there were in the country 8,270,509 native white males who had reached the age of 21 years. Of this total 5,959,804, or nearly three-quarters, were between the ages of 21 and 45 inclusive, and only 2,310,705 were above 45. In other words, of every 100 men of the voting age this fall only 28 were old enough to cast their ballots in 1860. That is to say, the overwhelming majority of our present voters are men who were only boys when the war broke out. Nearly one-fifth of the whole number, 1,546,703, were not born until after the firing on Fort Sumter. So great are the ravages of death among the elders that this aggregate of the men who are twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four years old exceeds the number (1,503,076) of those who have survived their fifty-second year. Each year increases largely the ratio of voters to whom the slavery contest and the war are but matters of ancient history, known to them only by reading, or, at best, by vague recollections of early childhood.

The control of the country to-day is in the hands of men who have no political associations to link them with the ante-war period and the sectional controversy which culminated in the rebellion. Men of this class are already becoming conspicuous figures in our politics, both North and South. E. M. Boykin, whom the new Administration has made United States Marshal for South Carolina, was only nine years old when his State seceded. Seth Low, who, as Mayor of Brooklyn, has been the pioneer in applying the principles of non-partisanship to municipal administration, is as young a man. Grover Cleveland, with the exception of General Grant, the youngest man ever elected to the Presidency, belongs to the generation which has put the past behind it. This generation does not insist upon youthfulness in its leaders, provided they share its impulses, but no record of past service, however honorable, will reconcile it to reactionism on their part. Even family affection will not keep the sons in the footsteps of the fathers when the fathers stray aside, as George F. and Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, learned last fall when they ridiculed independence, and sought to elevate party above progress.

The new generation holds the key to success in our future politics. The voters who constitute the active force of the nation to-day have

no relish for the discussion of antediluvian questions. Their eyes are fixed upon the future, and they cannot be made to face backward. The public man who continues to harp upon the worn-out issues of the past will find himself relegated to the cemeteries, where alone can be found the bulk of his former followers. That party will succeed best which is quickest to relax its hold upon the old issues and to take a firm grasp upon the new.

#### CHURCH INFLUENCE ON SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

THE recent discussion of the Southern Methodist Church as machinery for massing public opinion, which was caused by our review of Bishop McTyeire's "History of Methodism," gives a timely interest to the facts in the case. In the eight principal Southern States—Virginia to Louisiana—the Methodists and the Baptists together have very nearly a monopoly of church membership. In Alabama and Mississippi the members of these two sects constitute 95 per cent. of the total church membership; in Georgia, 94 per cent.; in Florida, 93; in South Carolina, 91; in Louisiana, 90; in North Carolina, 86; in Virginia, 81. Throughout the whole Union the Methodist and Baptist churches comprise only a trifle more than 47 per cent. of the whole church-membership. In the South these sects, therefore, have at least twice as great relative strength as they have in any other part of the Union. In the North and in the West the church-membership is so divided among orthodox and non-orthodox, liberal and conservative, sects that no one or no two could exercise a controlling influence on all church sentiment. But in the South it is clear that the Methodists and the Baptists dominate ecclesiastical opinion.

And they dominate other than ecclesiastical opinion. On education they have had an influence which, if it is not as great proportionately as their numerical strength, has at least been controlling. Their colleges and preparatory schools are in every part of every one of the States, and until the public-school system was established they had done the burden of the educational work. Their colporteurs of the last generation carried very nearly all the books to the homes of the common people that found their way there. In the lack of libraries and lyceums and the scarcity of educating periodicals, these churches and schools and colporteurs cast very nearly the whole educational machinery in ecclesiastical moulds. The statistics of Southern colleges confirm this view. Of all the collegiate students at institutions in these eight States in 1880, 16½ per cent. were students of theology; but in the whole United States theological students were but 9 per cent. of all the collegians. In North Carolina, to take one State for more specific examination, the ratio of students of theology to the whole population in 1880 was .006 per cent. At the same time the ratio of students of scientific subjects to the whole population was only one sixth as great, being .001 per cent. Nor is it only the preponderance of theological over other training that indicates the church influence on education; it is shown also by the preference for training at colleges under ecclesiastical dominance. The five highest institutions for the education of white youth in this same

State had a total attendance in 1882, according to the report of the Commissioner of Education, of 766 students. Of these, 190 attended the State University, and 576 the sectarian colleges. The University that year received \$7,100 in tuition fees, and the sectarian colleges received \$15,300. It is not mere charity educational work, therefore, that the churches do, nor the mere training of men for the pulpit, for their colleges receive a much larger and more profitable patronage than the State University. At each one of these institutions every instructor is required to be a communicant of the sect under whose patronage the school exists. Every one of the principal schools for girls, too, is under sectarian control; and so strong is the sectarian hold on education that the University itself selects its faculty with reference to an equal representation of the religious denominations.

It is plain, then, that the churches control the educational work in the South, and that the Methodists and the Baptists control the church sentiment. These two sects thus have in the South the most powerful machinery that exists in this country, except the Roman Catholic Church, to mass public sentiment. While the Methodists and the Baptists differ, sometimes even fiercely, about special doctrines, they occupy common ground in their ultra-orthodoxy, and, in the South, in their excessive conservatism on all subjects. The slow development of scientific or even practical thought, as well as the slow growth of liberal ideas in religion, is in great measure attributable to their excessive conservatism. If, then, there should be any subject as to which Baptists and Methodists were agreed and had occasion to exert themselves, they would control public sentiment.

One such subject there is, if no more, and on that their ultra-conservative influence has borne with full weight. After the war there was a church division on the color line. The blacks went out of the galleries in the churches where they had sat as slaves, into churches of their own, to hear chiefly their own preachers. This church division made wider the general race division that has given so much trouble in politics and has appeared socially as "civil rights." It confirmed the notion, which the Southern Methodists formulated ecclesiastically when they rent their church asunder before the Union was rent, that the negro is a different being from the white man. By encouraging or even by suffering such a division, the vast ecclesiastical machinery of the South—controlled by the Methodists and the Baptists who agreed in this policy—fashioned public sentiment more strongly against the negro than would otherwise have been the case. The colored and the white churches have maintained amicable formal relations, but the Methodist and the Baptist churches of the South have as churches spent more money to reclaim the heathen in Asia than to build up the freedmen spiritually. Their contributions have been inconsiderable in comparison with the contributions made by the Northern churches, and much less than they would have been but for this color line in the church.

This same machinery, however, is likely to be as strong for good in the future as it has been for misfortune in the past. As the bitter-

ness of the race-feeling abates, the whites are taking a greater interest in the churches of the blacks. Southern men—Episcopalians chiefly—now teach theology to negro students, and Southern women instruct classes in black Sabbath schools. No Southern man or woman, however, has taught negroes in other schools without loss of position in society. The church sentiment allows the teaching of the A B C in Sabbath-school. It forbids the teaching of the same A B C to the same pupils in other schools. When this distinction without a difference disappears, philanthropic Southern women will become educational missionaries among the blacks. Then the negro problem will be a long way nearer solution than it now is. As good an indication as could be given of the tendency now discernible to use this ecclesiastical power more liberally, is the willingness of the Southern people to discuss it. At the point where free discussion begins bigotry disappears.

#### THE LITERARY WORK OF INVALIDS.

In one of Hood's letters he says: "I one day overheard a dispute between Tom and Fanny [his children] as to what I was. 'Papa's a literary man,' said Fanny. 'He's not!' said Tom. 'I know what he is.' 'What is he then?' 'Why,' says Tom, 'he's not a literary man—he's an invalid.'" How many men have played this double rôle, and have a double claim to distinction from the manner in which they have sustained both characters. It is not perhaps recognized as much as it should be, how many famous persons of great influence and importance have been men and women of feeble health; and though it is unquestionable that the work they have accomplished (whether it be literary work or other achievement) has often been injuriously affected by their infirm physical condition, yet there is a peculiar interest, an exhilarating, an ennobling interest, in observing how their minds, escaping from the imprisoning body, have received "the freedom" of the whole world and of all after-time, and have asserted "their right to conquer difficulties, to do work, even to feel gladness."

"Sæpe, itaque, in promptu corpus quod cernitur aegret, cum tamen ex alia letamur parte latenti."

The great armies of Literature and Science have had many high and renowned officers who, looked at closely, are found to be crippled in foot or palsied in the hand—every way disabled, save not blind nor deaf nor dumb in soul. Among them is Mr. Darwin, who, preëminent in so many other respects, was preëminent also in ill-health. An endless sea-voyage on stormy waters (to speak in a figure) was the form his life-long malady assumed, and let those who suffer at sea vividly conceive, and others estimate as well as they can, the force of indomitable energy of mind indicated by his persistent and profound researches. He was an invalid; and nevertheless it was he who fought, as Mr. Huxley said the other day, in presenting to the English nation, on behalf of the whole world, his Memorial Statue—who "successfully fought the hardest intellectual battle of these days."

The feeling one entertains for him and for all men who to the world are admirably other than to themselves, resembles what Sainte-Beuve expressed after reading a volume on the health of Louis XIV.: "The general effect which on reflection I gather from these pages, with regard to the Prince who, so worn upon inwardly, so disturbed by bodily disease, was yet obliged so often to don his public demeanor, and wore it so steadfastly, so uniformly, and so nobly—the last im-

pression which endures and rises uppermost is . . . respect. The real man was often ill, the King always appeared to be in good health." When this can be said of the thinker—that the "man" was ill, the "thinker" in good health—it is high and rare praise: a sound mind in an unsound body is perhaps the noblest height of virtue; but too often the decrepitude of the one creates imperfection in the other. Let us consider the vigorous writers who have been sick men.

Shall we begin with Rousseau or Doctor Johnson? Swift, or Heine, or Pope? Leopardi, or De Quincey, or Scarron, or Pascal, or Cowper, or Collins, or Gray? Scott's last years of heroic failure? Coleridge's early years of miserable distress? Carlyle's immortal dyspepsia? George Eliot's eternal headaches? Mrs. Browning or Miss Brontë? Green, the brilliant historian, or Clifford, the eminent mathematician? "What wouldn't I do," exclaims Hood, seven years before his death, "if I had health and bodily strength! Pray for that when you pray for me, for without it what a clog to one's wheel!" Perhaps we shall most clearly perceive how great a clog it is if we compare some of these authors with other writers who have had no physical ailments to contend against. Forced here to do this but hastily, our readers will perhaps follow up in their own minds our necessarily very imperfect suggestions.

But a mere name suggests so much! Gibbon. His "infant existence" (can any one imagine the infant Gibbon?) was so feeble as to be exceedingly "precarious"; but after the age of sixteen, he himself assures us, "few persons have been more exempt from real or imaginary ills." And the quality of his History testifies to this. Such pages were never written in suffering; while, on the contrary, Carlyle's genius in every part, his philosophy and his style, seems the outcome of the persistent pain in which and with which he wrote.

Against Rousseau let us set Goethe, and see how evident it becomes at once that the twist toward insanity of all Rousseau's passionate and poetic good sense and high feeling was caused by the perturbations of his poor body, and that Goethe's heroic serenity of physical organization sustained and supported his wisdom. Goethe himself says:

"I often think of Rousseau and his hypochondriac miseries; and it is quite comprehensible to me how so fine an organization (*so schöne Organisation*) became deranged. Did I not feel such a keen interest in real things, and did I not see that in the seeming confusion a hundred observations may be harmonized and classified, I should often deem myself out of my head (*ich hielte mich oft selbst für toll*)."

And what gave him his keen interest and power of classification but vigorous health?

Burns and Keats we need only name together, and call to mind the bodily presence of each, to read the whole story of the causes of the difference in their lives, in their verse, in their hold upon succeeding generations: the one full-blooded and warm with human sympathies; the other emaciated with the insatiable longings, and fevered by the ideal excitements, of an impoverished physique.

Or, taking men of different nationalities, both creators in the most impersonal form of literary art, both great masters of character-drawing—Dickens and Flaubert—do not their works declare of themselves the athletic-like powers of endurance of the Englishman, the agility which his body communicated to his mind, the gayety of perfect digestion, the fresh humor consequent on sound sleep, the superficial moralities of a genial social existence inducing a universal popularity and world-wide fame; and, on the other side, the Frenchman's scholar-like habits, the unliability

of his whole nature, the immense nervous exertion and effort necessary for achievement, the constitutional irritabilities and depressions of a morbidly-acute perception and a too subtle intelligence, the profound seriousness of his cynical sadness, arising from the lonely contemplation of unanswerable moral questions—all these qualities, resulting from ill-health, giving the ability to produce a *chef-d'œuvre* which the world will forget, the inability to touch any popular chord?

Against whom can we weigh Swift? He stands alone, and must be judged alone—strongest of pitiable men. One thinks of him as of some mighty, almost colossal dwarf, or some beastly demigod; with infinite compassion for the cruel confusions of his life, for his coldness of nature and harshness of speech, so clearly explained by the madness and idiocy of his last days. Swift's powers were all his own; and this, it is to be observed, is markedly true of most of the men of whom we are speaking. Ill-health and originality seem to be closely connected.

If in Pope and Heine—lesser men but greater artists—we find traits akin to Swift's coarseness and vindictiveness, both, nevertheless, carried their burdens of disability in a more humanizing spirit; and, spite of their thin skins and bitter blood, are companionable to their fellow-men. The courageous gayety with which Heine treated his tortures, harmonizes well with the astonishing force of spirit with which he retained his activity of mind through his eight interminable years of dying agony, and went on composing with undiminished fire to the last, desiring to be called "a brave soldier in the Liberation War of Humanity." But would we once more see the difference between the work of illness and the work of health, consider the genius, the influence of Heine in comparison with the genius and influence of Wordsworth. Heine may be said (by the great English critic) to be "incomparably the most important figure in the European poetry of that quarter of a century which follows the death of Goethe," but Wordsworth's "incomparableness" is not limited by any twenty-five years.

Another invalid of genius, who has vividly impressed a few minds in every country by his writing, and the reports of his conversations, though he cannot be called a great author, is Joubert. It is idle to question whether he would have been more or less remarkable had his body been other than it was. But it is worth while to remember that a man of whom it could be said that "his soul had for its basis of operation hardly any body at all" was capable of inspiring from his illuminating power so permanent an interest. Mr. Arnold finds points of resemblance in Joubert to Coleridge—one far more wretched than he in being subject to the body of this death with all the anguish of impotent struggle. Yet, whether when victimized by his body or feebly commanding it at last, Coleridge's intellectual powers cannot be denied. They were indeed so remarkable, so exceptional, that, recalling Dean Stanley's remark, "How different the fortune of the Church of England might have been if Newman had been able to read German," it may be said, "How different the condition of English thought might have been if Coleridge had been a sound man." And in some measure this applies to most of the men we have been considering.

But in another article we propose to do honor to two authors whose weaknesses never mastered their strength, rather indeed ministered to it: the one, he who some three-quarters of a century after his death was styled by one of the most famous of his countrymen, in our day, "the Prophet of the English; the man by whose light the English people, in public and in private, more than by any other man's, have guided their

existence"; the other, he whom one of the most famous of his countrymen, of this generation, has called "le Français le plus sage qui ait jamais existé."

#### THE PARLIAMENT OF 1880—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

LONDON, August 27, 1885.

THE expiration of a Parliament usually marks an epoch in the history of a nation, and most so when it coincides with the introduction of a wider franchise and an immense change in the arrangement of constituencies. But it is not only because the end of the present assembly is the end of the old system of representation, not only because it is a milestone on the road along which England is travelling toward full-blown democracy, that the death of this Parliament of 1880 is a memorable moment, but also because the history of the six sessions it has seen is so full of matter for surprise, for reflection, for alarm.

Never did a Parliament open with fairer promise of an honorable and useful life. There was an overwhelming majority in favor of one party, the party whose very name makes it the advocate of progress. This majority included an unusually large number of men of talent and energy, and was led by a Ministry strong in capacity, in experience, in character, in authority, at whose head stood a statesman equally popular in the House of Commons and in the country, not less famous for legislative skill than for oratorical power. The work that lay before the assembly and its chief seemed just the work for which they were fitted. There were heavy arrears of domestic legislation, much of it non-contentious legislation, reforms in the law and its administration, improvements in the condition of the poorer classes, reductions of taxation, the creation of a better system of local government, the reconciliation of Ireland, the settlement of the licensing question. These matters, with many others of less note, had been neglected by the previous Ministry, preoccupied as they were with foreign troubles; and it was confidently expected that the new Ministry and new Parliament would deal promptly and vigorously with them. Nor were hopes less bright as to the conduct of foreign and colonial affairs. The Government of Mr. Disraeli had alarmed most of the European Powers and outraged the moral sentiments of the English people. Mr. Gladstone's was commissioned to restore friendliness and tranquillity; to inspire confidence by the justice, and respect by the firmness, of its policy; to undo the mischief its predecessors had worked; to extricate England from troublesome engagements, and limit her efforts and responsibilities to obviously necessary objects. The whole Liberal party was full of buoyancy and hope; they talked as if a golden age were opening.

Seldom has a bright dawn been followed by a stormier day or a gloomier evening. The Parliament of 1880 has despatched few of the tasks expected from it. Taxation and expenditure have risen; land-law reforms, local government, and the licensing question have not been touched; the anti-British party in Ireland is stronger and fiercer than it was. Instead of the quietly progressive domestic legislation that was hoped for, there has been a succession of angry party conflicts, an incessant triangular duel between Liberals, Tories, and Irish Nationalists, in which even non-partisan measures have been obstructed or defeated lest the Government should gain credit by them. Foreign and colonial affairs have engrossed nearly as much time and caused as much irritation as under the restless and aggressive hand of Lord Beaconsfield. Instead of peace, we have had war in Egypt and

the Sudan, war in South Africa, imminent risks of war on the frontiers of India; instead of shaking ourselves clear from entangling obligations, we have sunk deeper than ever in the Serboian bog of Egypt, and see the horizon thick with troubles in Afghanistan, in South Africa, perhaps also in Siam and the Pacific. The Liberal majority has not broken up, but it dwindled down from 130 to 114, and suffered itself at last to incur a defeat which brought the all-powerful Ministry of 1880 to the ground. It is now chiefly anxious to forget its recent history, and seeks to win the new electors, not by appeals to past services, but by vague promises of future benefit.

What has been the cause of these failures and disappointments? It is perhaps too soon to give an adequate answer to the question, which is, nevertheless, so sure to press upon the minds of American observers that some answer must be attempted.

It is not that the intellectual ability of the House of Commons has proved inferior to the estimate formed of it, for this has been rather above than below the average of former Parliaments. It is not that the majority has been restive, or disloyal to its leaders; for, though there have been, as there always must be, some desertions, the party as a whole has clung to Mr. Gladstone, even when secretly disapproving of the conduct of his Cabinet.

It is not that Mr. Gladstone has lost his eloquence or tactical skill (though this explanation naturally occurs to those who think only of his age, now nearer eighty than seventy), for he has displayed both qualities in as high a measure as ever before.

It is not that the confidence of the country has been withdrawn—for England and Scotland are apparently as liberal now as in 1880; nor that the House of Commons has been confronted by questions on which it had no mandate from the people when elected, for the only new questions, those of Irish Land Tenure and the Redistribution of Seats, are just the two questions it has successfully dealt with, while the conduct of foreign policy, which was the issue chiefly argued and declaimed about at the election of 1880, has been the sphere of its most conspicuous failures.

What, then, are the causes? Some of them are the errors of the Ministry—errors rather of the Ministry than of the House of Commons, faults rather of the rider (so to speak) than of the horse. Others, and these are graver causes, lie deeper, and are due to dangerous conditions of our political life, which have been long ripening, but whose magnitude and potency for mischief have only now been fully seen.

The Ministry committed a serious fault when they trifled with the Bradlaugh trouble in the first session of this Parliament. They would not grasp their nettle, so it stung them again and again, led to the loss of much precious time, and exposed them two years later to a damaging defeat.

They made a worse mistake when they allowed Parliamentary obstruction to grow to such formidable proportions before attempting to deal with it, and when they carried through such halting and inadequate reforms in the procedure of the House of Commons. Weeks and months of precious time have been wasted, owing to the wretched rules under which the assembly even now works; and these might have been much amended had the Government shown more firmness, and shown it earlier.

Of those deeper sources of trouble which are chargeable rather on the time, on the conditions of Britain and her Empire, than on Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, three may be singled out for mention.

One is the position of the House of Lords, an irresponsible body, permanently hostile to every

Liberal Ministry. Its rejection of the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill in July, 1880, after the Ministry had declared such a measure absolutely needed for the preservation of order in Ireland, gave occasion for the agrarian outrages of the following winter. Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill, and all the troubles that followed. The knowledge that it was ready to carry out the will of the Tory party led the latter in many instances to maintain an obstructive opposition in the House of Commons to bills approved by the majority there, in order to facilitate their ultimate maiming or defeat. This is a flaw in the British Constitution which often demoralizes the Commons, and balks their good intentions, and it is one the Ministry of the day cannot be blamed for.

A second source of mischief has been the attitude of a majority of the Irish people, represented by a large and growing body of Irish members. Now Irish misery and discontent were not chargeable on the Gladstone Government, nor, indeed, on any Government in particular; they had been coming to a head for many years, owing to the ignorance and heedlessness of all English ministers and parties. Mr. Gladstone had done, not, indeed, enough, but more than any one else, to alleviate or remove them. His late Cabinet and the Liberal majority in Parliament erred seriously in their dealings with Ireland; they ought never to have passed Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill of 1881, as everybody, except, perhaps, Mr. Forster, now admits. But the situation was perplexing and errors natural; perhaps no Cabinet would have done better. Ireland certainly has had her revenge. More than anything else, the Irish difficulty has wrecked this Parliament and Government. The whole session of 1881 was consumed by the Irish Coercion Bill and the Irish Land Bill; virtually the whole session of 1882 by the Irish Crimes Bill and the Irish Arrears of Rent Bill. When three sessions had passed, the House of Commons felt already old, disappointed, demoralized, in no mood for settling down to quiet, useful work, but rather wishful to play some winning political card before it died. Such a card was the Franchise Bill, which consumed the session of 1884.

Finally, the Gladstone Cabinet of 1880 has been since 1882 much discredited, and the House of Commons of 1880 sorely worried and often paralyzed by difficulties of foreign policy which were not of their making, but due to forces and circumstances beyond their control or prevision. Doubtless the Cabinet fell into mistakes, and indeed had mistakes, in their handling of Egypt and the Sudan, of the Transvaal Boers and other South African problems. But remembering the mistakes of former Cabinets, one cannot set down this one as worse than its predecessors—indeed, it has not rivalled the folly and perversity of the Beaconsfield Government when it feebly tried to back up Turkey in 1877-78, and attacked Afghanistan in 1878. The truth is that England has so much to look after, all the world over, that her Ministers, with the cares of home administration, Irish disaffection, and Parliamentary management on their hands, are not capable of giving due attention to foreign policy, while the Parliamentary system of government is ill suited to the successful conduct of a firm, bold, and consistent line of policy. Hence troubles that produce Parliamentary debates which occupy the time so much needed for domestic legislation and the oversight of domestic administration. The Parliamentary failures of the last three sessions are very largely due to the unhappy turn which affairs in Egypt took, giving a pretext for repeated votes of censure, and taking the spirit and hopefulness out of the Liberal majority, which saw its leaders doing, and apparently forced to do, the same kind of thing

it had so vehemently condemned in 1876-'80 when done by the Tory Ministry.

On the whole, therefore, our conclusion will be that, although a more united Cabinet (for the late Cabinet was torn by divergent tendencies which Mr. Gladstone with difficulty controlled) and a more despotic Prime Minister (for Mr. Gladstone seems to have frequently waived his own opinion, which later events have shown to be the right one) might possibly have made more out of the Parliament of 1880, still the disappointments that have marked its career and the despondency which clouds its close are mainly due to large historical causes, which have more or less tried all later Parliaments and Ministries, but by some spite of fate fell in an unhappy combination upon this particular Parliament. It is a combination not unlikely to recur, and each of the sources of trouble may well become even graver than at present. Any one who did not realize the soundness of the English and Scottish people, their patriotism, their courage, their resources, and, above all, the absence of serious class hatreds among them, might well feel uneasy regarding the future of a state pressed by so many troubles.

There are only two measures by which the Parliament of 1880 will be remembered—the Irish Land Act of 1881 and the Redistribution Act of 1885. On neither of these can a judgment be now passed, because we have not seen the effects of either. They are both great measures. But the former would never have been passed but for the terrible disorders of Ireland in 1880-'81, forcing even the English landed party to yield to necessity; and the latter could not have been passed except by a compromise between the leaders of the two parties. Neither, therefore, reflects any great credit upon the machinery of our Parliamentary Government. Y.

#### THE DOCTOR JOHNSON CLUB.

LONDON, August 30.

PROBABLY few people are aware that there is in London a Doctor Johnson Club. It is of comparatively recent origin, and its membership list, which is limited to thirty persons, was immediately filled up. There can be no doubt that it exists for the purpose of keeping green the memory of Doctor Johnson, and of conducting occasional special investigations into comparatively unknown places and matters with which he was connected. It has no local habitation, however, and the members seem to be rather sceptical concerning the existence of any constitution and by-laws, but they are naturally willing to accept instead the certainty of the good time which they have when they meet together every two months. It is their custom on these occasions to visit one of the neighborhoods specially identified with Johnson's life, and to dine at the inn, and if possible in the same room, which the great lexicographer was wont to frequent. Their proceedings consist of a simple dinner or supper of steak and ale, and long clay pipes afterward, a ten-minute paper on the subject of their excursion, and a few remarks from each member of the club. Their proceedings are chiefly remarkable for informality and good-fellowship. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, the well-known publisher, is the President, or Chairman, or Prior of the club. The Vice-President, or Sub-Prior, is Mr. F. W. Chesson, the well-known Secretary to the Society for the Protection of Aborigines, and collaborer in almost every reform in London for the last quarter of a century. Mr. Chesson's name should be known in America, too, for his connection as honorary Secretary with the Committee formed to prevent the recognition of the Confederacy by the British Government, and many other similar international movements.

The Club's last excursion was in a special carriage to Rochester and back, where they had supper at the famous Bull Inn. The paper on this occasion was read by Mr. Chesson, on "The Association of Samuel Johnson and Charles Dickens with Rochester." Before dinner the club visited Dickens's house at Gadshill, and the cathedral and castle at Rochester. The cathedral, it will be remembered, furnishes a good many of the scenes in the unfinished novel of 'Edwin Drood,' and one amusing incident occurred in connection with this book. On filing into the crypt past the old verger, who was holding open the door, one of the members remarked, "This is Edwin Drood's crypt, I suppose"; and the old man replied, with a dignified gesture, pointing to himself, "Yes, sir, and this is Tope." Mr. Chesson showed how Rochester could be delightfully described from the pages of Dickens: "A monotonous, silent city, deriving an earthy flavor throughout from its cathedral crypt, and so abounding in vestiges of monastic graves that the children grow small salad in the dust of abbots and abbesses, and make dirt pies of nuns and priors." Who that knows the place at all, said Mr. Chesson, does not recognize the well-known massive gray square of our old cathedral, the vineyard once belonging to the monastery, the nuns' house with its odd angles and jutting gables, and "Minor Canon Corner," whose "red brick is harmoniously toned in color by trim, straight-rooted ivy, and in whose stone-walled gardens annual fruit yet ripens on monkish trees"? Mr. Sapea, the writer pointed out, was a well-known citizen of Rochester, or rather he was two citizens rolled into one, and Mr. Tope still acts as ecclesiastical showman. The novelist also here made the acquaintance of Durdles, who was perpetually engaged in sounding his hammer on places likely to conceal a dead body, and was especially interested in the remains of bishops, or, as he called them, "them old 'uns with a crook." Dickens's last visit to Rochester, Mr. Chesson said, was made chiefly for the purpose of studying the external features of the old ivy-clad Restoration House in which Charles the Second was lodged after his return from the Continent. His intention was, the essayist believed, to introduce it into an unwritten chapter of 'Edwin Drood.' Dickens once expressed a wish to be buried in the little graveyard opposite the great west door of the cathedral, and, referring to this, Mr. Chesson said: "One may, I think, without depreciating the claims of the venerable abbey to receive the dust of our great men, express regret that his desire was not complied with, and that he was not permitted to sleep in the old city which he loved so well, and in that little garden of the dead which had struck his poetic fancy."

The connection of Doctor Johnson with Rochester is not of a specially definite kind, but Mr. Chesson succeeded in discovering a good many incidental references to the place, showing that the venerable doctor must have been familiar with it. One of these tells that Mr. Langton and he, having gone to see a Freemason's funeral procession when they were at Rochester, and some solemn music being played on French horns, Johnson said, "This is the first time I have ever been affected by musical sounds," adding that the impression made upon him was of a melancholy kind. "The men who played the French horns," added Mr. Chesson, "little knew that they had awakened for the first time a responsive note in the brain of a philosopher whose ear up to that time had been impervious to all sweet sounds, and that more than a hundred years afterward a little party assembled in this ancient city would recall the incident with pleasure, and in imagination seem to catch the echo of that far distant strain." It was also Miss Jane Langton, aged seven, of Rochester, to whom the Doctor addressed a charm-

ing and thoroughly characteristic little epistle on May 10, 1784. "My dearest Miss Jenny," he wrote, "I am sorry that your pretty letter has been so long without being answered, but when I am not pretty well I do not always write plain enough for young ladies. I am glad, my dear, to see that you write so well, and hope that you mind your pen, your book, and your needle, for they are all necessary. Your books will give you knowledge and make you respected, and your needle will find you useful employment when you do not care to read. When you are a little older I hope you will be very diligent in learning arithmetic, and that above all through your whole life you will carefully say your prayers and read your Bible. I am, my dear, your most humble servant, Sam. Johnson." Mr. Chesson's paper and those read at the other meeting of the Club will probably be preserved in a little volume of "Papers of the Dr. Johnson Club." H. N.

## Correspondence.

### SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of the 13th instant, you give unqualified praise to the order of the Honorable the Secretary of War, insisting on a four-year rotation of detail to the choice billets of the army. Most rigid and sweeping rules are crude: simplicity is their virtue and their fault. This order in question will have the virtue of ending favoritism, and the fault of not recognizing exceptions as proper as the rule.

For example, the law gives to general officers certain aides-de-camp. A full staff every general officer has at his headquarters; for special work he can detail special officers temporarily. All these he leaves behind him when he moves. But his aides are his military family. They are selected for all the confidential and congenial elements incident to the relation and varying with each general. Their duties are innumerable, requiring practice as well as tact. They follow wherever he may go. The order of the Honorable the Secretary requires that every four years each general officer fit himself out anew with novices and perhaps strangers. This contravenes every military system, is opposed, as I view it, to true military principles, and on the first blush I am half inclined to thin: it is, as to these gentlemen, directly contrary to the intention and spirit of the law allowing a general officer a personal staff for his exclusive use, subject to his own selection and presumably during his own pleasure.

The case of a few aides-de-camp is a small matter, and of slight importance as a fact; but it does seem to me important to note every case where reform, instead of being intelligently and discriminatingly administered according to right reason, is fanatically driven, juggernaut-like, over any right or any principle. Perhaps I may be allowed to add, in conclusion, that no one admires the integrity and courage of this Administration more than does, Yours very truly,

C. E. S. WOOD.

PORTLAND, OREGON, August 25, 1885.

### TRIFLING WITH THE MUGWUMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. Higgins, out of the abundance of his experience as appointment clerk of the Treasury Department for nearly six months, has lately given to the public, through a reporter of the *Washington Post*, his views upon the right conduct of the civil service; and President Cleveland, upon his return to duty, will doubtless be pained to learn that there is an irreconcilable difference between himself and so distinguished an adminis-

trator as Mr. Higgins on this important question.

Yesterday the *Evening Star* newspaper of this city announced that General Rosecrans had received an urgent call from the Democratic Committee of Ohio to come out and help them, and that he held the request under advisement, with no present certainty as to whether he would take the stump or not.

With Governor Hoadly at the head of the Democratic ticket, it would seem doubtful that the fortunes of the party in Ohio could be as desperate as the flattering summons to General Rosecrans indicates; but, however that may be, a Democratic defeat in New York this fall would certainly crowd much more gloom to the cubic inch into the Government offices at Washington than a similar calamity in Ohio. In the social chat of the hotel piazza at seaside or spring, or on mountain, sundry Democratic leaders of New York have been admitting, this summer, that unless they can hold the Mugwump vote which overcame the eighty thousand Irish votes that are now confessed to have rattled to Blaine, their prospects are hopeless.

The Mugwumps neither expect nor desire their Democratic friends to open the doors of the public treasury to them, nor to raise a campaign fund of two-dollar or any other denomination of bills for their benefit; but they have their price, nevertheless, and unless they can see their way to getting it, their late unwelcome allies will find them as inert and unreliable as the veriest heeler to whom plentiful supplies of "soap" or "sugar" have been denied. Perhaps, in view of the Democratic necessities in New York, it is not too much to expect that the appropriate conscience-keeper of the Administration should chain up the appointment clerk and the Register of the Treasury, at least till after the election.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1885.

#### CABINET RESPONSIBILITY IN RELATION TO THE TARIFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your No. 1052 contains matter for argument so strong that it seems as if it needed only to be stated. Secretary Manning has sent out a circular inviting opinions upon the tariff from those practically interested, and it is understood that he has received many responses. We may suppose that he has in hand complete data for an elaborate system of tariff reform, and still the most important question remains untouched. How is he to obtain any practical result? He has of course no power to alter the tariff or do anything except enforce such regulations as Congress may prescribe. He cannot make any public appeal to the country, or at any rate such a course would be quite unprecedented, and would instantly arouse the resentment of Congress, none the less powerful because it would be concealed. Two courses only are open to him. He may make a statement as detailed as he pleases in his annual report, may secure for it a strong endorsement from the President, and follow it up with any number of special recommendations. But the whole will be received by Congress in perfect silence and referred to the proper committee, where it will stand upon precisely the same footing as any similar documents sent in by any individual or private interest. The fact that it comes from the Secretary counts for absolutely nothing. It will receive just so much attention, no more and no less, as suits the purposes of the committee; and as that committee is not at all responsible either to the Secretary or the country, and is very directly responsible to the private and local interests which swarm around it, the conclusion is

obvious. The Secretary may appear before the committee, either of his own or their motion, and address to them the most elaborate and convincing argument. They will hear him in respectful silence, or, possibly, for the sake of appearances, put some questions. But the moment his back is turned they will pay no more attention to what he has said, apart from their private and party interests, than if he had not opened his mouth. If we add to this that the committee have absolute power to checkmate any action by Congress which they do not like, we see what are the chances of intelligent tariff reform.

The second course open to the Secretary is to descend into the arena of intrigue—to put himself on the level of private interests, and button-hole and bully and "influence" members of committees. But in this game the Secretary is under overwhelming disadvantage. In the first place, it is beneath the dignity of his position. Then he has not the resources either in local political influence or in money. He is one man against many, with no counterbalancing advantage. He has no stimulus of personal gain against those who have large fortunes involved. Finally, as nothing is given for nothing, the mere approach to this, the only mode of effectively prompting legislation, involves a kind of trading which is most dangerous to the purity of executive office. I believe that all the scandals which of late years have rested upon the departments have arisen from this necessity of committee intrigues, which, being unavoidably secret, are magnified by suspicion far beyond the reality.

Meantime, the country looks on in utter ignorance and apathy. The people suppose that somehow the Secretary, the committees, and the two houses are working out the matter, but they have not the faintest idea how, or upon what basis or what motives of action; and while the newspapers are thundering out abstract arguments for free trade or protection, private interests of all kinds are in constant terror lest some violent and ill-considered action shall be thrust upon them, and are driven in self-defence to the indispensable game of intrigue.

We will now trace out a different process. An address from Secretary Manning on the floor of Congress next December, giving his arguments and conclusions in detail, would be really addressed to the country, and not to a committee of Congress. The newspaper discussion, in place of abstract theories, would come down to facts and the proposals of the Secretary. His opponents, instead of ignoring him and devoting themselves to lobbying, would find themselves obliged to select some competent advocate in Congress to answer him on the same field. The organization of public debate would become a necessity. Some individuals would force themselves into prominence, and every member would be obliged to take a public and definite relation to his constituents, very different from what now prevails. Public attention would be aroused, opinion crystallize, and elections have a different meaning. Even if for one or two sessions nothing was done, the ground would be cleared up, the real issues developed, and some basis of intelligent and continuous policy arrived at.

It shows how wide is the range of the principle, that it is equally applicable to your article on law reform. At present, any attempt in this direction has to do with the shifting atoms of a Legislature. As well try to pick up quicksilver, or to build a house with grains of sand. The first requisite is that in every State Legislature there should be a law official, appointed by the Governor, prepared to submit plans, to force on public and detailed discussion, to enlist public opinion in their support, and to put them in operation when approved. It means organization instead of chaos, leadership instead of a squab-

bling mob, public responsibility instead of hap-hazard chance.

Is it not practical common sense? G. R.

NORTH ELBA, N. Y., September 3, 1885.

#### THE TAX ON FINE ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you allow me to call attention to one of the many absurdities which disgrace our tariff system? Your columns have always been ready to give publicity to just grievances that affect any part of the community, and though mine may not be new, you will readily admit that it is only by a continual exposure of abuses that we can hope for a better state of things.

I have lately returned from Europe after a year's study of my profession of architecture, and have brought home photographs and books of engravings which are necessary to me in the pursuit of that profession. On arrival in Boston I am taxed 25 per cent. on my purchases. As many of my architectural friends had previously brought in similar matter free of duty, as "implements of trade" (which the law defines to include professional books), I appealed to Washington against the decision of the Boston officials, but that decision was sustained. I am a warm admirer of the thoroughness of the present Government, even in the administration of a bad tariff; but I confess I cannot see reason for so illiberal a construction of the law of which I happen to be a victim. It not only has not even the poor excuse of being protection of any industry of this country—for photographs of ancient buildings obviously cannot be produced here—but it is throwing an obstacle in the way of the development of the fine arts in this country which it should be the policy of an enlightened government to encourage.

Is not our present tariff a gigantic system of highway robbery?—Respectfully yours,

H. LANGFORD WARREN.

Boston, September 4, 1885.

#### THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your articles upon Ohio politics in the last number of the *Nation*, are so full of errors that many of your admiring and intelligent readers in Ohio are concerned for the good reputation of the paper.

The root of the evil in your articles is, I think, due to your having erroneously conceived that the Democracy of Ohio is chiefly composed of two classes, "Mossbacks" and "Kids." The fact is, the Democracy here has an affliction at both ends of its body. At one extremity it has the "Kids"—new, energetic, and unscrupulous young spoilsmen, who would like to construct and run a new political machine. At the other extremity, it has the "Mossbacks"—old and worn-out spoilsmen, who would repair the old machine and get themselves into position. But the sound and healthful part of the body of the party is much larger than these afflicted parts, and is composed of honest and capable men, whose chief desire is sound and good government. This chief class might, I think, in distinction be properly designated as conservatives. While the "Mossbacks" and "Kids" hate each other, they are both cordially despised by the conservative element, who regard them as afflictions which time alone can alleviate.

Let me point out specifically some of the errors into which you have fallen.

"It [the *Enquirer*, the Kid organ] nominated Hoadly two years ago."

It opposed him bitterly, as did the "Mossbacks," with whom it joined. It endeavored to compass his defeat by publishing his "Mullet"

letter, in which he advocated civil-service reform principles. It was at that time that Hoadly and his friends started the Cincinnati *News-Journal* in opposition to the *Enquirer*.

You say: "It has nominated Hoadly again."

It was at best very lukewarm in the support of Hoadly. The two or three voices that arose in the Convention in dissent to his nomination came from the Cincinnati delegation, largely the tool of the *Enquirer*.

You say: "The leadership of the Democratic party of Ohio is, nevertheless, in bad hands. . . . It is dominated by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*."

The leadership is in the hands of the conservatives. No "Kid" or "Mossback" has a place upon the Executive Committee, which has at its head General Thomas E. Powell, a leading lawyer of high standing in the State, and is composed of active, capable, well-to-do business men. Let me add that the last convention was not controlled by the *Enquirer* gang or any other gang. Both "Mossback" and "Kid" were humble and docile before the conservative element of the party, which demanded the nomination by acclamation of Hoadly, because his administration had been clean, honest, and honorable; because he was loyal in heart, word, and action to President Cleveland and his policy; because of his ability and honesty, and because his old opponent, Foraker, whom he defeated in 1883, is again the Republican candidate. You speak of his mistakes having weakened him. What have they been? Where are they? If he has made any mistakes, they are the trifling ones of a frank, upright, and honest man, with a kind and generous heart, and have endeared him to the people rather than weakened their confidence in him.

His election would be the triumph of no gang or clique of politicians, but of the same class of people and the same principles that made Grover Cleveland successively Mayor, Governor, and President; and he should receive the undivided support of all friends of good government.—Respectfully, A. G.

CLEVELAND, September 1, 1885.

[The comments of the *Nation* upon the internal state of the Democratic party of Ohio were founded upon information which we believed to be trustworthy, but it may have been less so than we supposed. At all events we are quite willing that opposing views should be heard. The mistakes of Governor Hoadly's administration to which we particularly referred, were his dilatory movements when called upon to suppress the riots in Cincinnati and in the Hocking Valley.—ED. NATION.]

#### SEALS AND FISH ON THE PACIFIC COAST. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I cannot but think that some of the conclusions reached by the committee appointed to investigate the destruction of fish by seals in San Francisco Bay are open to question. Granting that there are 4,000 seals in the immediate neighborhood—although that figure seems high—it would be necessary for each one to consume an average of sixty pounds of fish each day to make up the estimated total of 120 tons daily. This is, to say the least, highly improbable. A great proportion of the seals will weigh under 300 pounds apiece (very few over 1,500 pounds), and would not require anything like the amount of food estimated. Then, too, it is by no means every day that a seal gets a "square meal," and to keep up the average it would be needful for even the very largest individuals to occasionally consume more than their own weight of fish in a day. That seals do not get, or need, an abundance

of food every day is shown by their long fasts while on the breeding grounds or in captivity. There are no seals to speak of near the mouths of the Connecticut or Hudson Rivers, yet the fish have disappeared from those streams just as they disappear from every river flowing through a settled country. The seals are but a small factor in the problem, and man, with his giant powder, canning factories, saw-mills, and hydraulic mining, is the direct cause of the disappearance of fish. Years ago the seals and the fish were far more abundant than now. Would it not be logical to say that the disappearance of the seals has created a scarcity of fish?

A word in regard to the destruction of seals. That the seals do pay for the trouble of hunting them is shown by their systematic pursuit along the coast, and even at the Farallone Islands, where they are regularly slaughtered on the breeding grounds in direct defiance of the law. The sea elephant has recently been exterminated (or very nearly so) on the coast of Lower California by the seal hunters, who in their senseless greed killed all without regard to age or sex, thus putting an end to what, with a little care, might have become a fruitful source of revenue. In regard to the Alaskan fur seals, no one but the Alaska Commercial Company can tell whether or no they are decreasing at their great stronghold on the Pribilof Islands. At other localities in the North Pacific they are undoubtedly on the decrease, and unless the law regarding the number killed is carefully enforced, the fur seals will eventually become as scarce at St. George and St. Paul as they have become elsewhere.

Very respectfully, L.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1885.

#### LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The advertisement which I often notice in your columns of "Unmounted Photographs of Ancient and Modern Works of Art," prompts me to call attention to the difficulty of getting unmounted photographs of local scenery, buildings, etc. I have been trying in vain for about two years to have such put on sale in the village where I reside. Several pretty views have been taken here, and sundry copies have been sold. But they are always mounted, and this fact limits the sale by doubling the cost, by greatly adding to the inconvenience of transportation, and by depriving purchasers of their choice as to modes of mounting. And although they have been in the market for months, they seem to have escaped the notice of numbers of persons who would naturally be interested in them, and some of whom would certainly buy them. I was this morning asked by one of our summer guests whether he could procure a view of an extremely interesting object, of which three different photographs are for sale within a mile of his temporary residence.

Few American country neighborhoods furnish such subjects as abound in England and on the Continent, but there are attractive bits of landscape almost everywhere, and in long-settled districts houses of considerable antiquarian or historical importance may be found. And if every building be ugly or commonplace, a general view of a shaded village street seldom fails to be pretty.

I observe that the advertised photographs of which I have spoken are offered at \$1.50 a dozen; ours, probably a little larger, cost fifty cents apiece. When one wishes to send views by mail, the postage becomes a consideration. Half-a-dozen English views (costing ninepence each) came to me some time since for three halfpence. I paid more than twice as much in postage when

I wished to send a single mounted view to a friend in England.

The objection which I constantly meet, when pleading with photographers, that the proper finish has to be given in mounting, is easily disposed of. I have unfortunately been obliged to send abroad unmounted American photographs which were far inferior to other work of the same maker, but those which I brought home with me from England lack nothing but a disagreeable gloss which is simply a blemish. It is not unreasonable to believe that by degrees a demand will be created which photographers will think it worth their while to supply. A.

August 31, 1885.

#### LAWYERS AND THE LAW'S DELAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: No present thing is of more practical importance than this, forcibly called to notice in your issue of August 27. Forty-five years in the courts may excuse a man who attempts to speak to it. His right to be heard depends upon his having something to say. Mr. Field and Mr. Dillon are right in charging the existing state of judicial administration upon the bar. The causes are not peculiar to lawyers nor the law. They lie below most human action. You are right in saying that the remedy must be reached by their aid. "The uncertainty of the law" resides in the uncertainty of the facts. Its texts are clear and certain, save in very complex cases, dependent upon its own vanishing artificialities, no longer rules of judgment. The greatest element of perplexity in court as everywhere is, to ascertain the truth. The uncertainty of the result of a trial, properly conducted, is due to the same cause.

"The law's delay," an old evil, is not justly chargeable to the bar as its conscious sin. Lawyers can have no more interest in delaying their cases than a board of railroad directors in delaying their trains. They, in this country, are seldom paid until a given case is ended. All the usual incentives to diligence are in force with them. The reasons for delay are special in courts as elsewhere. They are numerous. Their sum is large. It may be said that one-half of all the cases commenced are with no intention of having them tried over. Fully a fourth are never tried, from mere inertia—the movelessness of the procedure. Usually, if a case is not tried within a given time, it never is—never can be. The parties die; witnesses die—they disappear; a good case is dissipated. Values change with time; importance vanishes. Another fourth are never tried, through a change of temper, purpose, loss of interest, of patience, hope, from disgust, all arising from the same cause—inability to reach and get the cases on. This leaves a fourth of the whole for trial, though twenty per cent. of the whole number begun is a large estimate of the cases ever really brought to trial.

I say nothing of the lack and malorganization of the judicial force—the mechanics of courts. A vice—the vice—is below, deep, pervasive, and hard to deal with: the genius for mere detail, analysis, specialization—the sin of the later generations. The bar has it in an aggravated form. In England, in this country, the gravest cases were often tried in a single day. They now require a month, six months, twelve months. No wonder if men with later cases become discouraged, broken-hearted, die before they can be reached.

One of the gravest expressions of this eternal analysis is in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. The thing is left wholly to counsel, and becomes a mere matter of attenuated ingenuity and industry. This leads to innumerable sub-issues, conclusive of nothing, the calling of

more witnesses, and a dreary waste of mere analysis, mere detail. This is not the chief evil. To deal with this endless detail requires a vast consumption of time in the summing-up. No jury in the world, few judges, are equal to the mental labor, in such a field, of reaching correct conclusions. A jury finds refuge in a division. If a verdict is achieved, in the multitude of sub-issues of law, the verdict is finally set aside, and the dreary farce of killing misdirected labor is to be done over again.

Trials must be much more summary. Limits must be formed to the investigation of facts, and the methods of conducting them amended in some important respects. Every controversy has a pith, a determining point, simple when found or compounded of simples. Let the parties set out their claims in writing, make it the duty of somebody to extract from these the thing to be tried, on evidence directed to that alone. It is of vastly more practical importance that all real cases should be speedily and cheaply disposed of, ended by the courts, than that, by the most laborious process and consumption of time, now and then one should be worked out right or wrong. The law works on a very vulgar level. It never idealizes, never persuades or leads, it coerces, drives, punishes, usually tearing if not devouring what it protects. R.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1885.

## Notes.

WE make our customary selection from the publishers' fall announcements. *G. P. Putnam's Sons*:—"The Treaty of Utrecht, with a Review of the War of the Spanish Succession," by James W. Gerard; "The Evolution of Contemporary Religious Thought," by Count Goblet d'Alviella; "The Evolution of Revelation," by J. M. Whiton, Ph.D.; "Plain Words concerning Certain Forms of Unbelief," by the Rev. R. Heber Newton; the first volume of "Scriptures for Young People," edited by the Rev. E. T. Bartlett and Prof. John P. Peters; "Practical Economics," essays on the experience of the United States in taxation and finance, by David A. Wells; "The American Caucus System," by George W. Lawton; "Lincoln and Stanton," by W. D. Kelley; "Study of Expressions of Humor in Animals," by W. H. Beard; and "The Dawn of the Nineteenth Century in England," by John Ashton. *Harper & Bros.*:—"A Larger History of the United States of America, to the Close of President Jackson's Administration," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden," edited by John Bigelow; "Principles of Political Economy," by Prof. Simon Newcomb; a "History of Christian Doctrine," by H. C. Sheldon; "The Boy's Book of Battle Lyrics," by Thomas Dunn English; and "The Boy Travellers in South America," by Thomas W. Knox. *Charles Scribner's Sons*:—"Two Years in the Jungle," by W. T. Hornaday, hunter and naturalist, whose field was India, Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and Borneo; "Marvels of Animal Life," by C. F. Holder; "The Last Meeting," a novel, by Brander Matthews; "Bric-a-brac Stories," by Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, illustrated by Walter Crane; and "Winter Fun," by W. O. Stoddard. *The Century Co.*:—"The Life of William Lloyd Garrison," by his children; and "The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles," by George S. Merriam. *Dodd, Mead & Co.*:—"The second and last volume of Woltmann and Woermann's 'History of Painting'; and 'The Print Collector,' by R. Hoe. *A. C. Armstrong & Son*:—"Poe's Raven," with historical and literary comments, by J. H. Ingram. *E. P. Dutton & Co.*:—"A quarto edition of Tennyson's 'Day-Dream,' with illustra-

tions by Fenn and other American designers. *White, Stokes & Allen*:—"An Outline History of Sculpture," by Clara Erskine Clement. *Macmillan & Co.*:—"A special American edition of Dr. Martineau's 'Types of Ethical Theory.' *J. B. Lippincott & Co.*:—"The Premises of Political Economy," by Simon N. Patten; "The Queen's Empire; or, Ind and her Pearl," by Joseph Moore, jr.; "Through Spain," by S. P. Scott; "Here and There in Our Own Country," by various writers; "Horse and Man: Their Mutual Dependence and Duties," by the Rev. J. G. Wood; "The Butterflies of the Eastern United States," for students, by Prof. G. H. French, of the Southern Illinois Normal University; and "Young Folks' Queries." *Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*:—"Four volumes in their 'Commonwealths' series: 'Michigan,' by Prof. T. M. Cooley; 'Kansas,' by Prof. Leverett W. Spring; 'Tennessee,' by James Phelan, and 'California,' by Josiah Royce; 'Henry Clay,' by Carl Schurz, in the "Statesmen" series; 'Nathaniel Hawthorne,' by Jas. Russell Lowell, in the "Men of Letters" series; 'Italian Popular Tales,' by Prof. T. F. Crane; 'The First Napoleon,' a political and military sketch, by John C. Ropes; 'Poets of America,' by E. C. Stedman; 'Life and Letters of Louis Agassiz,' by Elizabeth C. Agassiz; 'The Idea of God as affected by Modern Knowledge,' by John Fiske; Holmes's 'Last Leaf,' a holiday quarto, illustrated by F. Hopkinson Smith and G. W. Edwards; Whittier's 'Poems of Nature,' a similar quarto, illustrated by Elbridge Kingsley; 'Studies in Shakespeare,' by the late Richard Grant White; 'Portraits of Thirty American Authors,' with biographical sketches; and A. L. Pontalis's 'Life of John De Witt,' translated by S. E. and A. Stephenson, in two volumes. *Ticknor & Co.*:—"Life and Letters of Henry W. Longfellow," by the Rev. S. Longfellow; "In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans," by Lieut. Wm. Miller Owen; "A Narrative of Military Service," by Gen. W. B. Hazen; "The Virginia Campaign of General Pope in 1862," papers read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts; "Tuscan Cities" and "Italian Poets," Mr. Howell's recent magazine articles; "English Home Life," by the Rev. Robert Laird Collier; "Japanese Homes and their Surroundings," by Edward S. Morse; and "Songs and Ballads of the Old Plantation," by Joel Chandler Harris. *Baker & Taylor*:—"A new issue of the Waverley Novels; and facsimile reprints of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' after the first edition (1678); of Herbert's 'Temple,' after a unique copy of a gift edition prior to regular publication in 1633; and of Walton's 'Complete Angler,' after the first edition (1653). *Forest and Stream Publishing Co.*:—"Small Yachts," an illustrated quarto, by C. P. Kunhardt.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued three reprints during the week, namely, the 'Poems of Thomas Bailey Aldrich,' uniform with the Household Edition of the Poets published by this house, and more complete than any previous edition; Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' from the Lathrop edition; and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which recalls the Anglo-American red-border edition of 1879, to which Mr. George Bullen contributed a bibliography. The historical introduction has been retained, but the bibliography and all the illustrations save one have been omitted.

The judicious do not set too high an estimate on Prof. Vambery as an authority in Eastern matters, especially when politics are involved. He has shown a jingoish desire, in the late Afghan imbroglio, to bring England and Russia to blows, but has not been seconded by the Tories in power. The alarmist lectures which he delivered several months ago in England, and which Cassell & Co. have made into a book, 'The Com-

ing Struggle for India,' seem flatter than ever since the adjustment to which Lord Salisbury's Government subscribes. We shall do no more than record their appearance in print.

Mr. C. S. Jerram has added to the "Clarendon Press Series" a convenient and scholarly edition of the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides. It is on the same general plan as his editions of the "Alcestis" and the "Helena," published in the same series, the latter of which has been already noticed in our columns. Most scholars will agree that the "Iphigenia" is a drama superior in beauty and power to either of the others, and it is probably for this reason that Mr. Jerram's commentary on it is about one-sixth longer than that on the "Helena," although the text of the latter play is nearly two hundred lines longer than the text of the former. Mr. Jerram gives us first a general introduction; then the text, with foot-notes showing the variations of all the editions of any importance; next his commentary or "notes"; next a "Critical Appendix," in which the more important variations of the text in the leading editions are somewhat fully treated; and lastly, that which is always wanted and is so often omitted, a very good index. His introduction is far more interesting than such compositions usually are; especially that part of it in which he analyzes and compares the "Iphigenia auf Tauris" of Goethe is very acute, and it seems to us, perfectly just. Mr. Jerram regards Goethe's work as one of the finest productions of all dramatic literature. Its plot is ingenious, and its characters are, from a modern point, far nobler than those of the Greek writer. But it is not Greek, and a Greek audience would have regarded its characters as admirable, perhaps, but certainly as impossible. On the contrary, the work of Euripides is eminently Greek in conception and execution, and exactly calculated to enlist the sympathies and gain the approbation of a Greek, and especially of an Athenian, audience. On the whole, we think this one of the best editions of the "Iphigenia in Tauris" that have been published, containing about all that is needed by teacher or pupil. There are some minor defects in the details of the commentary, but they are not of sufficient importance to be worth the space it would require to point them out.

Mr. A. M. Elliott's introduction to Contributions to a history of the French language of Canada, in No. 22 of the *American Journal of Philology*, is decidedly interesting. He sketches the sources of French immigration to Canada from the beginning, and holds out a prospect of the Frenchification of the entire Dominion. He speaks enthusiastically of the completeness of the parish registers, and tells of the 300 MS. volumes of the Abbe Tanguay, of Ottawa, which constitute a Genealogical Dictionary of the French People of Canada. One volume of or from this manuscript has been published. Mr. George Lyman Kittredge has a curious if not convincing paper on arm-pitting (a species of mutilation of the slain) among the Greeks. Mr. B. Perrin discusses afresh the site of the battle between Caesar and Pompey near Pharsalus, using Kiepert's 1882 map of Thessaly for his topographical authority. He very properly suggests excavations in the neighborhood designated. A series of Greek inscriptions noted in Palestine by the Rev. Selah Merrill is interpreted by Prof. F. D. Allen.

The motive of M. Adolphe Racot's monograph, "Le Critique Maudit," in *Le Livre* for August, is a desire to neutralize the judgment of Sainte-Beuve on the once famous and dreaded critic, Gustave Planche. This is accomplished in a very skilful review of Planche's life, which, while seemingly an apology, is really an assertion of the critic's rare qualities of independence and discernment. "All those of whom Planche pre-

dicted that they would live, whether in literature or in art, have lived; all those for whom he predicted death have died or will die"—Victor Hugo excepted; and M. Racot, with much dexterity, contrives to vindicate Planché's contemporary censure of Hugo, while not too obviously deprecating the national apotheosis of the poet at the present moment. Planché's art criticism was remarkably sagacious, and Sainte-Beuve, who had kept on the right side of Planché during his lifetime, made his posthumous attack from behind the popularity of Vernet, whom Planché had refused to rate among the immortals. An addendum to the article, in the previous number, on the National Library during the Revolution, tells of the narrow escape of the books from destruction in consequence of the general order to destroy everywhere the insignia of royalty and feudalism—even in bindings.

The cholera has caused a postponement of the sixth International Congress of Americanists until next year, when it will be held in September at Turin. It was felt that the absence of the Spanish delegates would be singularly unfortunate.

—We have never tasted that peculiar confection from which Mr. Howells has capriciously chosen to name his Siennese impressions, which open the September *Century*; but if there be any propriety in the title, *panforte di Siena* must be a nut-candy of varied and delicious sweetness. Impressionist as he is, and sketchy like his illustrations, and abashed by his own real delight, which hides itself away and peeps furtively from behind the big guide-book superlatives he quotes, never has he portrayed the delicate scene with sharper distinctness and more deft changefulness; never has he blended so agreeably the humor and poetry that are his native strains, or resorted less to the "properties" of his subject, whose annoying presence makes most Italian notes wholly trite. Yet how is it that to one who has once rested on those island hills and gazed on that ridgy landscape which now, recalling some familiar childhood print, seems the Judean mount and vale, and in a twinkling smiles out again the very heart of Turner's country—how is it that to him these vivid chapters on Siena pale their uneffected fire as a mere glow-worm light? It is not an inefficiency peculiar to Siennese descriptions or to Mr. Howells. We have read many books of Italian travel, but none that gave Italy to the sight. In fact, the true sight of Italy, that which the best travellers give, is a sentiment, and the sentiment of one man is not his neighbor's. To what else may one so plausibly ascribe the failure of books on Italy to agree with one another or with an independent observer when they deal, not with history or conventional moods, but with the substance of original experience? It is, therefore, not Mr. Howells's fault, but only his taste, that he passes by with so slight a glance the place where lies, it seems to us, the very hearthstone of the Siennese past—those queer low rooms and corridor alleys of the Belle Arti, where the art of the centuries of faith survives, after the fashion of ancient things, as in the pleasurable and remote silence of some attic loft. But if Mr. Howells left the key with which we unlocked the heart of Siena hanging on the wall, has he not used a dozen of his own, and do they not turn in the wards as well?

—From the monuments of Italian accomplishment and aspiration to the bare rights of a black man whose race only now begins to have a history, is a long step, but turning a page of the *Century* brings us there; and perhaps the moral distance is as great between this new plea of Mr. Cable's made to the "silent South," in behalf of the negro, and that old one of Prudence Crandall's school in the Connecticut "Middle Ages"

whose history, in a later article, is abstracted from the forthcoming Life of Garrison. Mr. Cable's article is a rejoinder to his Southern critics, who would seem to have proved mainly hostile to his former paper on "The Freedman's Case in Equity." He writes too ramblingly to let his argument be summarized. Three points may be mentioned. He treats the incomplete enjoyment of civil rights by the negroes as a conceded and notorious fact. In reply to the statement that neither race wants things different, he not only denies it so far as the negroes are concerned, but makes the obviously pertinent distinction that it is a matter of individual and not of race rights. Finally, in making plain the difference between civil right and social privilege, he scouts the idea of any confusion of the two as likely to arise in practice. To read these reiterated positions over and over gives one a strange feeling, which is perhaps most definite in an instinctive wonder that a New York monthly is the best platform Mr. Cable can find to address a provincial audience. For it is not the North, it is not the world nor the nation he writes to, but explicitly to the South. There is in his very manner, his rhetoric and whole vocal style, something *passé*, that recalls controversies when Virginia cross-roads were electoral grounds, and in his ideas there is something that seems preposterously simple: with us they are axiomatic and built in the foundation of law and order. It is the South he speaks to, and, with the old sensitiveness, he claims his right not as a citizen but as a Southerner, and seems to reserve the serfdom of the negro as a "domestic question." Once slavery was such a domestic question. But, though noting the attitude and the old assumption, we follow and applaud what he has to say, and would help to force it home. It is true, as he remarks, that the North has given the settlement of that question into the hands of the Southern whites and agreed to wait—not for the South to do what it will, even to the permanent establishment of a ruling and a servile caste, but for the South, of its own will and in the ripeness of its own enlightened and civilized conviction, to do what loyalty to the law and sentiment of liberty in which this people is built, demands; not merely to grant the civil rights when years hence the negro race may be ready for them, but to withhold them from no negro who is ready for them, and to hasten the day when the color line shall be struck out of State law and local custom. Mr. Cable deserves the thanks of the country for his disinterested and patriotic outspokenness.

—A second paper by General Grant appears in this number of the *Century*. It is a brief and clear résumé of the campaign of Vicksburg; too brief to give much of detail, but excellent as an outline of the important operations which resulted in the opening of the Mississippi River. The condensation necessary to bring the whole within a single magazine article precluded the introduction of any new material. No illustrations but maps accompany it, owing, as the publishers announce, to a change in the intended order of its appearance. The frontispiece portrait of Grant from a very late photograph is interesting as a presentation of his more recent appearance, but cannot compare with that which appeared in the February number as a characteristic likeness of the man in his prime. "A Woman's Diary of the Siege of Vicksburg" is a vivid picture of the domestic tragedies, sufferings, and victories which, unheralded to the world, were accompanying the military events of which the cool, almost scientific, analysis is given in the General's paper. It is the pathetic human side of historic events. The writer is not named. She is evidently of foreign birth, but sympathizing with the national cause. In a brief introduction Mr. Cable gives hope that the rest of the diary may

yet appear. The "Memoranda" contain Grant's correction of his former statements as to Generals McCook and L. Wallace at Shiloh, General Hamilton's claim to the original suggestion of a canal at Island No. 10, and General St. George Cooke's version of the cavalry affair in the battle of Gaines' Mill, controverting that of Fitz-John Porter.

—The catalogue of the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society is very voluminous, filling six octavos which aggregate 3,896 pages. This bulk is a necessity growing out of the plan of the work, which is to show every book twice over, under the name of its author, and also under that of its subject, and, what is more, to treat every pamphlet as a book. As the pamphlets are more than fifty thousand, they cannot be catalogued in any small space. But unless thus registered they would be buried deeper than papers in periodical literature were before the publication of 'Poole's Index.' The sixth volume, of 820 pages, represents the growth of the Wisconsin library for three years wanting one month—a period ending August 1, 1884. It has been more than a year in press, as the State printer has been crowded with other documents. Meantime, the library has been increasing. Thus the Shaksperian titles in volume six are 176; the subsequent accessions are already 52. In some cases a single title covers from twenty to thirty volumes. The Wisconsin library is strong in newspapers. Its volumes in that department amounted on last New Year's to 4,583, some of them as early as 1605. Its forte is, however, in the History of the Northwest, derived from every possible source. From the outset the library, like that of the British Museum, has been gathered on the principle that every book has a value—often a value which cannot be anticipated, and which may not become apparent for ages. To a botanist no plant is a weed. At least 4,000 volumes are in Dutch, the gift of a lady from Holland who was a Wisconsin pioneer. These books are where they should be, for of the 58,000 native Hollanders in the United States, 24,000 are residents of Michigan and Wisconsin.

—A strong effort has been made in England during the past two or three years to break down the tyranny of the three-volume novel, and to offer even new novels directly to the public at a very low price. 'Called Back' was published at a shilling, and a sale of more than 300,000 copies proves the splendid success which is possible. 'Dark Days,' by the same author, falls behind its predecessor, although its circulation in England has almost attained the very respectable figure of 200,000 copies, while Mr. Lang's clever parody, 'Much Darker Days,' sold nearly 25,000 copies. In the same series with Mr. Hugh Conway's stories, Mr. Austey's 'Tinted Venus' has recently appeared, and a first edition of 30,000 copies was promptly exhausted. Other publishers were quick to take the cue. Stories by Ouida, by Capt. Hawley Smart, by Miss Helen Mathers, by Mr. G. Manville Fenn, have been put forth at a shilling, and the first editions of from 10,000 to 15,000 were soon sold. Miss Warden's 'House on the Marsh,' and Mr. Maclaren Cobban's 'Tinted Vapors: a Nemesis,' were yet more popular. Mr. R. L. Stevenson's 'Dynamiter' was also published in England at a shilling, and so were Mr. Bret Harte's 'On the Frontier' and 'By Shore and Sedge.' These were all copyright books, issued by direct arrangement with the author; and so were new editions, in shilling volumes, of the novels of Mr. Howells and of Mr. James. Nor has advantage been taken of the "boom" in shilling works merely to sell stories; a few books in other departments of literature have been issued at the same popular price.

—Among these many shilling volumes are three books about the stage. Of these, 'Behind the Footlights; or, The Stage as I Knew It,' by W. C. Day (London: Warne; New York: Scribner & Welford), is of the least, and of almost no, value. It is a collection of elaborated anecdotes of theatrical life, having little originality or point. The account of the doings of the Scenic Club is full of lower-middle-class humor, in the manner of Dickens. There is much of the joking which is, oddly enough, called practical, though it would never be indulged in by a practical man. 'On the Stage—and Off: the Brief Career of a Would-be Actor,' by Jerome K. Jerome (London: Field & Tuer; New York: Scribner & Welford), is a much more amusing book. Mr. Jerome has a pleasant humor, a little self-conscious, perhaps, but both dry and playful. His book seems to be a perfectly truthful account of his own experience, and is a tonic to put in the hands of any young man affected by the glamour of the stage. The conditions of the English stage of about ten years ago, which is apparently the period of the narrative, differed from the present conditions of the American stage; but the difference is not so great that Mr. Jerome's experience may not serve as a warning. The third book is 'Curly: an Actor's Story,' by Mr. John Coleman (London: Chatto & Windus; New York: Scribner & Welford). It is adorned with the rather erratic illustrations made for it by Mr. J. C. Dollman when it was published in the *Graphic*. It is a tragic tale, told with not a little directness and vigor, in a style supersaturated with quotations, as the style of an actor is wont to be.

—Dr. Schweinfurth, the African explorer, who is in a position to be acquainted with the aims and intentions of the German East African Company, a politico-commercial organization somewhat wrapt in obscurity, makes some interesting statements concerning it in a letter to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Dr. Schweinfurth is rather hopeful about the company's future, and expects from it great services in the interest of humanity. The Upper-Nile territories neighboring on the scene of its operations, the Kilima-Njaro region, are now cruelly scourged by fanatical and rapacious slave-hunters, abetted and guided by Moslem fakirs, lately auxiliaries of the Mahdi. The first policy decided upon by the German Company is to free the whole of its territory from Arabs, and to banish the foreign Moslems, especially traders. The German territory occupies, in this respect, a dominant position, being on the highroad to the Arab trade centre at Uvuyembe, "the Kharum of eastern Africa." Another important measure adopted is the prohibition of elephant hunting in order to save a species which may be of great value for the future development of Africa. The introduction of alcoholic drinks into central Africa is also to be absolutely prohibited. Nor will trade in firearms and gunpowder be allowed. Dr. Schweinfurth is aware that it will be very difficult to carry out the principles adopted, and that, "in fact, they may never be realized." But the very attempt made by such an organization to be guided by "ideas which cannot be translated into gold and silver" will, he thinks, be "an immense gain to humanity." There is both philanthropy and German patriotism in the thought.

—The July and August numbers of Dr. Umlauf's *Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und Statistik* (Vienna) contain a readable sketch of Mormon life and superstition from the pen of a lady of Washington, Emma Poesche. She seems to speak from personal observation, presents clearly the salient points of her subject, and with some humor, without feminine talkativeness.

The historical threads woven into the picture are rather scanty, considering that the essay is written for the German public. The indefatigable industry and exemplary temperance of the Mormons, as well as the unscrupulous shrewdness of their priestly-worldly leaders, are brought out in relief in explanation of their wonderful success in transforming a wilderness into a blooming land, and baffling obstacles, pressure, and persecution. The religious tenets of the Mormons are shown to have become a confused medley of absurdities, full of glaring contradictions, owing to the elasticity of a "progressive development" by revelations renewed from time to time. The "apostle" Orson Pratt is responsible for some of the worst nonsense. "As late as 1830, the 'Book of Mormon' taught the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1835 the personality of the Holy Ghost was denied in 'Doctrines and Covenants'; later the Holy Ghost was made to reside in the body of Joseph Smith; Pratt preaches and teaches in writing a plurality of divine beings, and speaks of Christ's grandfather. At present the Mormons imagine God as a material being, a soul in a body, dwelling in the central constellation, Kolob, by the revolutions of which he measures the course of time." Angels are subordinate spirits, unable to attain promotion, and Mormon women who do not submit to connubial "sealing," can only become angels, according to Orson Pratt, while the Mormon aristocracy become "gods" after death. The Church is rich, the mass of the people are held in political as well as spiritual bondage, the new settlers are tied down by money advances, all work like bees in a hive, wealth accumulates, Mormonism is elated and intoxicated. "The Mormons dream of a great worldly empire. Can they achieve their aim? All the chances are against them. They have come too late."

—We regret to learn that the fiftieth and fifty-first volumes of Wurzbach's biographical dictionary of Austria, which have lately appeared, are likely to be the last. The publication of the work was begun thirty years ago, so that its author, now an old man, has devoted to it the best part of his life, and to so good purpose, it is said, that the material for the concluding volumes is ready for the printer. But the small support it has received from the public has been far from sufficient to cover the expenses, the deficiency having been supplied by the Academy of Sciences, while the printing has been done at the Government printing-office. But the constantly growing centrifugal tendency of Austrian politics has at last reached even this innocent evidence of the former existence of a uniform "official language," the most obvious symbol of the political unity in German traces, which, to a great extent, has already disappeared, and to the complete abolition of which Czechs, Poles, Slovenes, and Italians are alike devoted. A striking instance of this political "principle" occurred a few weeks since in Tyrol, where the Italians of the South, though liberal in general politics, united with the Clericals to defeat the Liberal but German candidates for Parliament.

—Lozzi complains in *Il Bibliofilo* of the careless way in which Italian archives and libraries are administered. Antiquities, manuscripts, and incunabula are left uncatalogued, and sold to any one, stranger or dealer, who may want them, a proceeding to which the officials shut their eyes. Lozzi demands that commissions should be appointed in each city to revise the catalogues, and that the collections of engravings should be kept under lock and key, or rather under two keys, one to be in the hands of the librarian, the other under charge of the prefect or syndic, or the rector of the university, or some such officer, and that once a year an account of stock should be taken. Signor Lozzi also suggests that it would

be well if the Minister of Public Instruction should ascertain how many and which of their librarians are able to distinguish a block book from a book printed with movable types, an undated incunabulum from an ordinary specimen of early printing, an original engraving from a facsimile, a steel engraving from an etching; to tell the age of a manuscript and the country of its writer from the form and the character of the handwriting, and in miniatures to recognize the hand or the school of the artist. But even without demanding so much, he thinks it questionable whether many Italian librarians could properly catalogue an early-printed book, noting all the peculiarities which give it value, or even could make an exact copy of the title, such as all the librarians of the chief libraries of the civilized world and all the leading dealers in old books, particularly the Parisians and Germans, could certainly make. A German writer, commenting on this, says that it would not be altogether safe to push such inquiries very far among the German librarians.

#### IDEAL ESTHETICISM.

*Marius the Epicurean. His Sensations and Ideas.* By Walter Pater. 2 vols. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THE heart of this work lies in its thought about the ideal, and it is in the nature of all such thought to make a peculiar demand upon the reader. Its wisdom is felt to be, as it were, sacerdotal, and requires a conscious preparation of mind in him who would know of it; its vision is supernal, and disclosed only when some spiritual illumination has been sent before. So runs a Platonic doctrine of election and grace that has been held as rigorously in literature as in theology. This aristocracy of idealism—its exclusiveness, its jealousy of any intrusion of the common and worldly within the company it keeps, its sense of a preciousness, as of sacred things, within itself—is incorporate in every fibre of Mr. Pater's work; and he makes the demand natural to it, not only implicitly by an unrelaxing use of such aesthetic and intellectual elements as appeal exclusively to the subtlest faculties of appreciation in their highest development, but explicitly also by the character of his hero. Marius, before he became an Epicurean, was moulded for his fate; his creator demanded an exceptional nature for the aesthetic ideal to react upon in a noble way, and so Marius was torn in the upland farm among the fair mountains to the north of Pisa, and was possessed from boyhood of the devout seriousness, the mood of trustful waiting for the god's coming, which is exacted in all profound idealism. "*Favete linguis!*" With the lad Marius there was a devout effort to complete this impressive outward silence by that inward taciturnity of mind esteemed so important by religious Romans in the performance of their sacred functions." Marius was born one of the choice natures in whom the heavenly powers are well pleased; and emphasis must be given to this circumstance because it follows that the ideal life which he lived, deeply meditated though it is, is really an individual one. Marius is not typical, nor even illustrative in any broad way of the practice of aesthetic morals; and yet, since he is not national, nor local, nor historic, in his essential self, since he is more than an enlightened philosopher and yet less than the enlightened Christian, since his personality approaches the elect souls of other ages, other sentiments and devotions, and yet is without any real contact with them, he is typical and illustrative perhaps of something that might be. This confusedness of impression springs from the fact that Mr. Pater, while he imagines in Italy, always thinks in London; he has modernized his

hero, has Anglicized him, indeed, and nevertheless has not really taken him out of the second century. It was a bold thing to attempt. It was necessary for his purposes as an evangelist of ideal living, and perhaps within the range of moral teaching it is successful; but the way in which it was done is a main point of interest.

A Roman Epicurean, one suspects, was not unlike the proverbial Italianated Englishman. The native incompatibility between the distinctive Roman temperament and the light-hearted gaiety of Greek sensuousness was similar to that between the English and the Italian character in the later times; the perfection of Marius by a Greek ideal, therefore, may run parallel with English culture under southern influences. There was, too, in Roman character a trait or two which brings it near to qualities that lie at the base of our own stock. Even in the Italian landscape there are northern notes such as Mr. Pater mentions when Marius, in his walks to the coast, sees "the marsh with the dwarf roses and wild lavender, the abandoned boat, the ruined flood-gates, the flock of wild birds," and has an especial relish for all that. We are told, also, that "poetic souls in old Italy felt, hardly less strongly than the English, the pleasures of winter, of the hearth, with the very dead warm in its generous heat, keeping the young myrtles in flower, though the hail is beating hard without." This note of Marius's home-life and the love he had for it, with his particular regard for "Domiduca, the goddess who watches over one's safe coming home," and with the ideal of maternity that grew up in his memory of home—this peculiarly English note is struck in the opening and is dominant at the end. Certain other characteristics ally this Etrurian boy with that nobler strain of English blood, the Puritan strain as it was in Spenser. His instinctive seriousness, his scrupulosity of conscience, his inheritance of a certain sombreness from the stock that adorned the Etruscan funeral urns, his attachment to places and awe of some of them as sacred by the touch of a divine power, his sense of invisible enemies about his path, his rigorous self-discipline in preparation for certain hereditary sacred offices, a deadly earnestness at times—as when he gazes so fixedly on the rigid corpse of his friend Flavian—such are some of the traits that define his nature as essentially rather northern than southern, and provide a ground of special sympathy and understanding to us.

The second device by which Marius is modernized is by giving to him a power which, for him who runs as he reads, makes the character incredible. He is said to be affected sometimes in a way the opposite of the common experience which many have who, on seeing a new place, seem to have been there before: Marius feels, in the most marked of his experiences, something that shall be—he has always a prescience. Thus, in the cadence of Flavian's verses he hears the music of the Latin hymnology; in the sight of his second friend, Cornelius, who displays and puts on his armor of a Roman knight in the dusty sunshine of the shuttered country-house, he foresees the Christian chivalry; in the faces and groups of the worshippers in Cecilia's house he discerns the serene light and streaming joy of Giotto's and of Dante's vision, and looks on the Madonna and the Child that Raphael first painted. In all this there seems an unreality; in the Puritan Roman, the Cyrenaic Christian, there is a sense almost of conscious artifice, as if one were being befooled. And yet, as for those northern notes of landscape, custom, and character, scholarship can give chapter and verse for them; and as for the gift of prescience—well, if it were impossible for Marius to have it, in a sufficient measure at least, then the theory of ideal living which he held to was at fault. And this Marius,

so constituted, his creator places in an Italy over which the romantic desolation, which we know, was laying its charm of dreamful decay, and in a Rome which, then as now, was the huddled deposit of religions.

The intellectual conviction on which Marius conducted his life was simple and common enough, as must be the case with every theory capable of being made a principle of living. The world is what we think it, and our part in existence is the fleeting moment of present consciousness. What shall be done with this moment? Economize it, said Marius, in dissent from the Stoic who said, "Contemn it." Economize it; make the most of the phenomena that arise in it, and see, so far as it depends on you, that these phenomena, both of sensation and idea, as they arise, are the most valuable possible to the moment; and so your experience—in other words, your life—will be the fullest and most refined. Above all, do not forget the main thing in this doctrine of economy, which is that the worth of experience depends not on what it is at the moment in its detached and transitory phase, but what it will prove in memory when it takes its place permanently and in relation to the whole of life. In such a scheme, receptivity, the most alert and varied powers of taking in impressions, is the one aim of cultivation. Here, too, much depended on the nature of Marius, this time on the side of his southern endowment. An impressibility through sensation was his gift, his talent; and especially he was susceptible to what the eye takes in: he was one of those who are "made perfect by the love of visible beauty." This is the point of union of his life with the aesthetic ideal, and makes the story of it a pathway through scenes of loveliness not unlike, in a certain mild beauty, the frescoes on ancient walls. The narrative is pictorial, almost to the point of decoration, and moves always with an outlook on some fair sight. From the landscape of the villa where Marius was born—among those delightful Etrurian hills whence one looks to the marble drifts of Carrara gleaming above olive and chestnut slopes, and gazes off through the purple sea-valley of Venus's Port, that noblest gateway of the descending sun—to the last throbbing earthquake morning, a beautiful visible world is about us, and exercises its attractiveness both in nature and in humanity. The one end of Marius was to appropriate all this, to choose the best of sensation and its most nearly connected emotions, and to live in that. To do this involves a secondary talent, a gift of insight, a power to perceive relative values, which in reality means a faculty of moral discrimination; and just here one may easily fail to see whence Marius derived this.

Why was it, for example, that he, being so attached to sensation and the emotions that cling closest to it, rejected voluptuousness, with all its forms of beauty and joyfulness, as a thing essentially not beautiful nor joyful? What was it that kept him, the comrade of Flavian, who represents the pagan surrender to this life, pure—so pure, indeed, that with his visionary sense he foresaw in chastity an ideal that was to be, and foreknew its supreme beauty? A mere interpreter of character, an analyst, would say, that Marius obeyed in these choices his own nature—that Puritan nature whose compulsion is always strong. He venerated his own soul and cherished its early instincts, and this was his salvation. But one might also give another explanation, which would seem more harmonious with the purpose of the author; one might say that what is moral is in its outward manifestation so clothed with beauty, visible beauty, that the man who looks for beauty only, the noblest, the ideal beauty, will find therewith the highest, the ideal good. It is essential to such a seeker that he shall look

with his own eyes and be frank with himself shall "look straight out" and acknowledge what he sees; and this Marius does, thereby prefiguring in a way and practically making that "return to nature" which is the continually recurring necessity of all sincerity. If virtue does in fact wear this outward loveliness—and who would deny it?—why may not the lover of beauty have truly seen the new and springing forms of goodness, recognized them, and taken their promise into his life? In other words, was not that prescience of Marius merely a power of clear and honest seeing of the elements of beauty and ugliness there before him?

That this is Mr. Pater's view of the matter is indicated most definitely by the contrast which he continually insists on between Marcus Aurelius and Marius, and which he brings out clearly in the attitude of these two toward the gladiatorial shows. In the amphitheatre Marius is conscious of the Emperor, the strenuous Stoic, as "eternally his inferior on the question of righteousness." The young Epicurean has a "decisive conscience on sight" which is indubitable—that conscience which, in its condemnation of the great sin of an age, is the touchstone of the select few in it, which makes them on the side of the future and aware of its excellence to be, when "not to have been, by instinctive election, on the right side was to have failed in life." Aurelius, we are told, made the great mistake: *Vale, anima infelicissima!* is the last word of our author to him on the eve of the persecutions. And the reason is, that the Stoic was truly blind; he had paltered with his senses until they lied to him or spoke not at all. Marius saw the deformity of the evil, and, while rejecting it as something he might not see and live, chose the good by its beauty, and so selected in the midst of that Roman corruption the Christian elements in whose excellence the Church would triumph and be made fair.

There may be some surprise in perceiving in the evangel of aestheticism a morality of this height, a concentration of attention on the beauty of austerity, an exaltation of a noble Puritanism toward which the Cyrenaic ideal may lead. When this is understood, however, one finds it natural enough that the pervading tone of this history of an ideal life is really religious; idealism, when it is living, cannot be otherwise than essentially religious. Nevertheless, it is a bold thing to put the question, as Mr. Pater implicitly does, whether an attention to the beautiful, to visible beauty, may not only be equivalent to moral discrimination and a safeguard of virtue, but also a mode of solving these ultimate religious questions of deity and man's relation to it. Marius does arrive at an intimation, perhaps a faith, that a protective divine companionship goes beside him, and at an emotion of gratitude to that All-Father.

Two points only, in this wide branch of the speculation, can be dwelt on now. He says toward the end that he thinks he has failed in love; and here he touches on one weakness of his ideal, for it is only by love, as he perceives, that any reconciliation between the lover of beauty and the multitudinous pitiful pain which is so large a part of the objective universe can be obtained. The second weakness is perhaps greater. In his ideal there is both doubt and isolation; the subjective element in his knowledge, the exclusive reliance on his own impressions, the fact that in metaphysical belief the world is only his world and in actual living the experience is individual—all this holds in it a basis of ultimate incertitude. True and real for him it no doubt is, but is that, indeed, the necessary limit of knowledge and life? In effect, too, his creed is Protestant; independently of the necessary element of doubt in it, it has the isolating force inevitable to the believer

who will accept only the results of his own examination by exercise of private judgment. This position is unsatisfactory; and he seems to allow the rationality of that principle of authority by which an individual life obtains correction for its idiosyncrasies, cancels the personal error, and at the same time lets in upon itself the flood of the total experience of humanity summed up and defined in the whole body of the elect. Though stated here in terms of the Stoical philosophy, this is the Catholic conclusion. Or, if Marius does not quite assent to this, he does accept it in a half-hearted way as an hypothesis which is worth making since it reunites him to mankind. There is, it may be observed, a tendency toward Catholicism throughout the religious speculation. Another note of it, for example, is the attraction felt by Marius in the ritual of worship as the perfection of that ceremonialism to which in his boyish worship of the old gods he was devoutly trained.

After all, at the end one still states the promises of this æsthetic ideal, even when working on so unusual a nature as Marius's, interrogatively. Marius's life does not set it forth with convincing power. For one thing, it is not a vital life, but a painted one; and there is an inconsequence in the series of pictures—they do not seem to follow one another by any iron necessity. It would be foolish to complain that a life avowedly only receptive and contemplative of the beautiful is inactive. Marius does nothing except at the end. Yet, within such limits, one never sees how beauty affected Marius or developed his soul, and though he is said to have got much from companionship, one sees love operative in him very seldom, and then it is a very silent and unexpressed love. He repeats his own epitaph—*tristem neminem fecit*—and it was true; but all his life seems negative, and continually one asks, How did he really live? and gets no answer. His whole life was a *meditatio mortis*—that is all that is told us.

A sense of failure, or rather of incompleteness, oppresses one when he lays down the volumes. Even granting that the success Marius is said to have achieved—one is never quite sure that he did—by that exquisite appreciation of beauty and impassioned contemplation of its ideal forms, was, in fact, his, yet of what worth was it—what did it mean to either God or man? The northern idealist, the Puritan, cannot dispense with some serviceableness as essential to any high living. We would not push the point too far, however. Independently of all that has been said, any one who cares to think on counsels of perfection for man's life will find profound and original thought about the ideal elements still at hand in modern days for use, and many wise reflections, sown along these pages. It is a rare work, and not carelessly to be read. Some exquisiteness of taste, some delight in scholarship, some knowledge of what is best worth knowing in the historic expressions of man's aspiration, and, above all, that "inward taciturnity of mind" the reader must bring to its perusal. What of it? Have we not the highest authority for casting our pearls where Circe's herd cannot come?

#### HARVARD AND YALE BIOGRAPHIES.

*Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University.* By John Langdon Sibley, M.A. Vol. iii. 1678-1689. Cambridge: Chas Wm. Sever. 1885. 8vo, pp. 457.

*Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, with Annals of the College History.* Oct., 1701-May, 1745. By Franklin Bowditch Dexter, M.A. Henry Holt & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 788.

To younger hands Mr. Sibley now resigns the

continuance of a work upon which he feelingly says, "I can do no more." His third volume leaves but a brief interval between itself and the first of Mr. Dexter's Yale series, and this is curiously bridged by a member of the Class of 1681, the Rev. James Pierpont. The common ancestor of Aaron Burr, of President Dwight, of John Pierpont, of President Woolsey, was as much as any man the founder of Yale College. To this end, when he had become a pastor at New Haven, he took counsel with his classmate, the Rev. Samuel Russell, and, together with still another classmate, the Rev. Noadiah Russell, was made one of the Trustees under the charter of the "Collegiate School of Connecticut," established at Saybrook. The first Rector of the School was a Harvard alumnus, of the Class of 1668; the first graduate, a grandson of President Charles Chauncy, of Harvard. Jeremiah Dummer, of the Harvard Class of 1699, a correspondent in England of Pierpont's, secured there many gifts for the School, and notably prompted Elihu Yale to make, in 1718, that conspicuous donation of books and money which determined the ultimate name of the College.

Yale, thus begotten of an older clerical-seminary, repaid the debt by fostering others in its turn. Its fourth Rector, Elisha Williams (H. U. 1711), visited England in 1749 to raise funds for the College of New Jersey, incorporated the year before, with Thomas Arthur (Yale 1743) among the Trustees. The founder of Dartmouth was, as is well known, Eleazar Williams, a member of the Yale Class of 1733, though President Stiles remarks in his Diary that "it was a singular event Dr. Wheelock's rising to the figure he did with such a small literary furniture." Philip Livingston (Class of 1737), who signed the Declaration of Independence, was one of the earliest promoters of King's College (Columbia), of which Samuel Johnson (Yale 1714) became President, as did likewise William Samuel Johnson (Yale 1744). More remotely, Williams College was founded by a half-brother of the wife of John Sergeant (Yale 1729), Sergeant becoming the great-grandfather of President Hopkins, of the same College, as Abraham Nott (Yale 1720) became grandfather of the most famous President of Union. Through all the minor channels of education the influence of Yale's graduates must have been powerfully felt, seeing that one-half those noticed by Mr. Dexter became clergymen, at that time the ex-officio patrons of learning.

Theology and theologians prevail in both these volumes. Cotton Mather is the great luminary in Mr. Sibley's pages; Jonathan Edwards and Samuel Hopkins in Mr. Dexter's; while their common possession, James Pierpont, drew up those famous articles for the administration of church discipline called the Saybrook Platform. Cotton Mather's commencement part for his second degree in 1681 was concerned with what appears to have been a favorite question, "An Puncta Hebraica sint originis divina." "Affirmat respondens," the programme says of the youth; but in after years he was converted to the negative. There is nothing here to show which side he would have taken on the question, "An Terra Movetur?" or in the disputation noticed by the astronomical Rev. William Williams in his Cambridge Ephemeris for 1685: "Whether or no there was any existence of Rainbows before the Flood is a Question? answered by some Affirmatively by some Negatively; But the Affirmative voice seems to be most clear and rational," as Williams prudently argues, having already affirmed the earth's motion at Commencement in 1683. Mr. Sibley's sketch of Mather is full of color and of humor. On account of his stammering from birth, he would have chosen physic in place of theology, had not an old schoolmaster counselled a "dilated

Deliberation in speaking." This enabled him at seventeen to preach on three successive Sabbaths in his two grandfather's pulpits, and in his father's. Nor was there any lack of volubility when, later, he lost the Presidency of Harvard, and took to abusing his enemies roundly in consequence. "I mentioned their names unto the Lord," he wrote privately on this occasion, "who promised to be my shield. I sang agreeable psalms, and left my cause with the Lord." For Mather's advocacy of inoculation the dynamiter of 1721 threw a hand-grenade into his sleeping-chamber, but it failed to explode. Worse still, negroes were named for him in malice, that he might seem to be implicated in the police reports. More than a quarter of Mr. Sibley's volume is occupied with Mather's bibliography, which contains 436 numbers. His practical "Essay to do Good" was perpetuated in Franklin, to whom it gave "a turn of thinking" which affected his conduct through life. Mather's name became extinct among his descendants, but in some of these his blood flows along with that of George Burroughs, at whose execution, in the witchcraft folly, he figured on horseback.

James Davenport, of the Yale Class of 1732, brother and classmate of that Abraham Davenport so happily portrayed by Whittier, raised a very interesting question by becoming, under Whitefield's influence, and partly in his company, an itinerant preacher, with a revival extravagance of voice and gesture, and with sharp censure of brother ministers. This led the General Assembly to pass an act "to prevent the intrusion of strangers into any parish," and to expel as vagrants "persons not inhabitants within the Colony, who should presume to preach, teach, or publicly exhort in any town or society, without the desire and license of the settled minister and the major part of the church." This act was followed by a still stronger one in 1742, "the object of which was to give each minister the absolute control over all preaching and exhorting within his parish, and to restrict each ministerial association to the cognizance of affairs within its own territory." Those who are curious in such matters may find this principle revived against abolition lecturers by the Orthodox Congregational Associations of Connecticut and Massachusetts in 1836-37.

Whether it grows out of the difference between the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries, between Massachusetts and Connecticut, between Harvard and Yale, or finally between the biographers, there is more quaintness and piquancy in Mr. Sibley's sketches than in Mr. Dexter's. The latter is sparing of facetiae such as the former records in the case of the Rev. John Hancock, the eccentric grandfather of the Governor, and of his classmate, the Rev. Samuel Moody. Both editors throw light on early public sentiment concerning some social problems. The Indian missionary, Grindall Rawson, whose services, as his classmate, Cotton Mather, said, were pyramids, was discouraged by the obstacles which strong drink, furnished by some of the English, threw in his way. As a last resort, "he persuaded the Church to *Renew their Covenant*; and a Solemn Day of Prayer with Fasting was kept on that Occasion; and that Article was made One of the Engagements, That whoever should Sell any Strong Drink to an Indian should be counted a Covenant-breaker, and be dealt withal in the Church accordingly. Which put a Considerable Stop unto it." On the other hand, Yale built its Rector's house out of an impost on rum. The will and inventory of the Rev. Samuel Whittelsey (Yale 1705), a leader of the "Old Light" party, and vouched for as "a laborious, faithful minister of Christ," show "an estate of about £22,000, of which only a scant hundred pounds is invested in books, and four-

teen times that amount in 'negro and molatto servants.' The Rev. Jonathan Todd (Yale 1732), who died February 3, 1791, freed and endowed all his slaves by his will, having "long been convinced in my own mind that the enslaving of the Africans brought from Africa or those born in this country is unjust; and it is one of the sins of the land, and I would endeavor to free my estate from the cry of such a sin against it." Samuel Hopkins's Dialogue and Discourse on slavery and the slave trade (1776 and 1793) are too notorious to be more than mentioned here.

It remains to add that Mr. Dexter tells the economic history of Yale in short chapters called *Annals* prefixed year by year to the several classes. The labor of this portion as of the rest of his self-denying task should not be underrated. In an Appendix he provides statistics of the graduates embraced in the present volume, indicating their origin (three-fourths from Connecticut), their permanent home (three-fourths in Connecticut), their callings, etc. A discussion, by Prof. H. A. Newton, of the life of these undergraduates reveals a large mortality below the age of seventy. The greatest longevity was that of Nathan Birdseye (Class of 1736), who lived to be nearly 103 years and six months. Stephen John Chester (Class of 1731) was the first graduate bearing two Christian names. Charles Treat (Class of 1732) was the first who bore that particular baptismal name, and no other followed till 1757, when the memory of Kings Charles I. and II. had begun to fade. Says Mr. Dexter:

"The favorite names for the period under review were all Scriptural; in fact, William is the only name borne by any considerable number of the graduates before 1745, which is not taken from the Bible. Of the whole number (483), 47 are named John, 46 Samuel, 26 Daniel, 28 Joseph, 22 William, and 20 Jonathan. The special reason for the popularity of Samuel may have been that many who bore it were children dedicated from infancy to God's service, and to the best attainable education."

Finally, beginning with Jonathan Williams in 1722, that family has had more representatives at Yale than any other except Smith.

#### A DEVOTEE OF LEARNING.

*Life and Works of Alexander Csoma de Körös.*

By Theodore Duka, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, etc., etc. London: Trübner & Co. 1885.

The subject of this well-executed memoir, a Transylvanian, was born in 1784, and died in 1842, just after attaining his fifty-eighth year. His family, though poor, was of gentle extraction. Having acquired the rudiments of education at a school in his native village, Körös, he entered the College of Nagy Enyed, where, some years later, he was appointed Professor of Poetry. Subsequently, having repaired to the University of Göttingen, he became a pupil of the once celebrated Eichhorn. Till the age of about four and thirty he was diligently occupied as a student, and by that time he had not only thoroughly qualified himself in the classics, but had obtained a familiarity with the leading authors of Germany and France, and had also made some progress in acquaintance with English. The choice of two appointments was then proposed to him. These were a private tutorship in the family of a nobleman, and a professorial chair at Szeged, both which he declined. This was in 1818.

The greater part of the year following he spent in Lower Hungary, busied with the study of Slavonic; and in January, 1820, he finally set out on the adventurous journey from which he never returned to Europe. After a sojourn at Alexandria, he travelled leisurely through Central Asia, Afghanistan, the Punjab, and Kashmir, and arrived at Leh, the capital of Ladak, in June, 1822.

At the Monastery of Yangla, in the province of Zaskar, he passed sixteen months, there laying the foundation of his knowledge of the Tibetan language and literature. Leaving Tibet for a while, he afterwards twice revisited it. For four years and a half he was next engaged, at Calcutta, in completing or in printing his principal publications. For about two years he then devoted himself to Sanskrit and various living Indian languages, somewhere in Eastern Bengal. Between 1837 and 1842 he was again at Calcutta, employed, as librarian to the Asiatic Society, in arranging its store of Tibetan works, in writing for its Journal, and in other congenial avocations. Early in 1842 he left Calcutta, with the intention of proceeding to Lassa, which, however, he did not live to reach. Exposed at night to the noxious malarial atmosphere of the Terai, he was stricken down with jungle-fever. Arrived at Darjeeling, in British Sikkim, he refused to avail himself of medical treatment until all remedies were ineffectual, and, after an illness of six days, died there, on the 11th of April. The place of his interment is indicated by a handsome monument, which has recently been restored, and which will henceforth be cared for by the Government of Bengal.

If Csoma had chosen to write a detailed autobiography, it would doubtless have introduced the reader to a large variety of the novel and the outlandish. While in Persia and the adjacent countries, he had recourse to the costume of an Asiatic; and, as he was a ready linguist, the probability is that he was ordinarily taken for a nondescript Oriental. It was politic, presumably, that among semi-barbarians he showed himself as uncommunicative. From natural reserve and modesty, not to add suspiciousness, he was almost equally so, however, towards his English acquaintances, save when circumstances absolutely compelled him to render an account of himself and of his aims. It is in great part, therefore, by his results as a scholar that he is destined to be known to the world. Yet, in consequence of Doctor Duka's researches, his personality is by no means a blank, as many an attractive page might be quoted to testify. To mention one trait that he displayed, his was the genuine metal of an explorer of untrodden and rugged paths, whom hardships and perils are powerless to daunt or to dishearten. During upwards of four out of the sixteen months that he was breaking ground in Tibet at the Monastery of Yangla, he was unable, the mercury being below zero-point, to face the rigors of the open air. Not only so, but throughout those months he was immured in a room only nine feet square, where, in the company of the Lama who officiated as his teacher, and an attendant, he read from morning till night, wrapped in a sheepskin cloak, and with his arms folded inside it, except when he released them to turn a page. Fuel being unprocureable, he was obliged to dispense with a fire; for want of a lamp, he lived in darkness between the twilights; the bare ground of his cell served as his bed; and the walls about him were his sole protection against the inclemency of a region cursed with all but eternal winter. A brave and lofty spirit was that of the self-dependent, simple, and enthusiastic Csoma. From its beginning to its end, his career was signalized, where not by heroic fortitude, by an ardor and a persistence at once indefatigable and disinterested.

His unremitted labor of twenty years in the East was mostly the labor of a pioneer. How productive it was is witnessed by his Grammar and Dictionary of Tibetan, by his analyses and translations of works in that language, and by his essays. Previously to his time, Tibetan was, to the scholars of Europe, hardly more than a mere name. Something had, to be sure, been

written about it and about it; but the fumbling of Fourmont, Giorgi, and Hyde was quite of a piece with the futility of disquisition which was, at the outset, evoked by the cuneiform inscriptions; and nearly everything concerning it that in our century has emanated from the pens of the arrogant Klaproth and the arbitrary Rémusat is now evacuated of all importance. It was facts and the means of getting at facts that Csoma capacitated himself to offer, in contrast to dreams and guesses on the part of all who had preceded him in his special line of inquiry. His dissertations apart, he has provided, in his grammar and dictionary, a key to a copious literature, which, as being largely derived from Sanskrit works long extinct, must be examined in its actual form before we can hope for complete information regarding the early Buddhism which mainly constitutes its subject-matter.

Dr. Duka, a compatriot of Csoma, seems to have spared himself no trouble to ascertain everything relative to him, personally, that is recoverable; and we now have, very certainly, as full a portraiture of him as we shall ever possess. It is clearly manifest that Csoma was no visionary, though, till only the other day, he was often, and in the teeth of all trustworthy evidence, represented as such. For particulars resort must be had to the statements and the proofs which the zeal of his memoirist has ably and successfully marshalled. The object which drew away Csoma from Hungary is not, indeed, definite. But he was aware that wide tracts of Asia, alike territorially and as to the lore of those who dwelt there, still remained to be explored; and he was bent on exploring them. The acquirement of Tibetan was, with him, only instrumental to something ulterior. His great ambition was to penetrate Mongolia, there to enjoy an opportunity, as Dr. Duka expresses it, "to study, from a Hungarian point of view, several yet unsolved ethnological and historical problems, hoping that his labors generally might be found useful by posterity, whose appreciation he looked for as his only reward." That ambition was, as has been seen, disappointed; but still his exertions were very far from sterile. As a philologist he accomplished that which entitles him to grateful and honorable commemoration. Conspicuously exceptional, too, in the annals of the votaries of letters, are the singleness of purpose and the unselfishness which distinguished his life, and the physical difficulties and privations which he voluntarily and even cheerfully encountered. Thanks to what he achieved, the darkness which had enveloped a section of antiquity, remote, yet not without its lessons for us, is now, at least in a measurable degree, replaced by light.

#### AUTOCRATIC DEMOCRACY.

*La Démocratie Autoritaire aux États-Unis: le Général André Jackson.* Par Albert Gigot. Paris: Calmann Lévy; New York: Christern. 1885.

THE development of democracy has brought forward a phase of it which needs a name. It is democracy as the legitimate, rational, and only true political theory. Such democracy is absolutist, autocratic, irresponsible, an end in itself, a guarantee of itself, and appeals to pure reason as other absolutist theories have appealed to divine right. Such a theory, with its appropriate form of government, would not depend for its authority on the blessings which it confers on men, and it would not brook the checks and limitations of constitutional institutions.

The leading title of the little book before us seems to indicate that the author intended to use the life of Andrew Jackson for the purpose of criticising the theory of democracy just described. He does not define "la démocratie au-

toritaire," but, in his preface, he sketches it as the democracy which loves heroes, is determined to have heroes, yet will have none but servile heroes, and, when it finds them, heaps upon them its extravagant bounty. Its final word for such a hero is, Let him be Caesar. Such democracy is autocratic, whether we personify democracy and use the adjective to indicate that it derives its authority and legitimacy from itself, or whether we follow it to its practical working, when it always must be lodged in the hand of a Caesar—an autocrat. Our author says of this democracy: "Strange and dreadful malady, to which modern nations can apply no remedy save constantly increasing liberty in institutions and customs! Their future welfare and honor are at stake; for, so surely as free democracy is the noblest form of government of human society, so truly is servile democracy the most worthy of scorn."

We certainly ought to have a rational and historical analysis of democracy, for, like every other political notion, it contains true and false elements, and, so soon as it is realized in practice, it takes on a great variety of forms and phases. There is not now an accepted definition of it, although it is on everybody's tongue. It is used for everything, from rudimentary popular institutions to the autocratic rule of a popular idol. Everybody says that it is coming, and, especially in England, the fashion of the moment seems to be to hasten it on, and to encourage the exaggeration of it. Why is it coming? What are the causes of its strength? What does it mean? What will it be when it comes to pass? What are the limits of its benefit to mankind? How are good and ill mixed in it, and what will be the form, in respect to it, of the old problem of winning the good and minimizing the ill? These questions have not been answered; they have hardly been raised. The popular notions and the fashionable philosophy in regard to them are superstitions, and the questions, instead of awakening serious thought, seem only to cause irritation.

The English seem to belie their national character by the dismay or the flippancy with which they meet the coming of democracy. The old virile ability to cope with political questions and master them soberly and practically seems wanting. It is remarkable that several French publicists have taken up democracy as a study, and have shown great practical political sense in dealing with it. It may prove a very important and fruitful fact if the French now take the lead in political philosophy. Our author does not follow out, of set purpose, the attempt which his leading title suggests. He does not point the moral or draw the lesson of the biography-history. He makes a very succinct, and, for its limits, very clear and strong story of Jackson's career. He uses only second-hand authorities, and appears to have only popular influence in view. He leaves the story to speak for itself as an exposition of what autocratic democracy is. He has not always quite correctly understood the facts and incidents which had strong local color, and he yields more faith to gossip anecdotes than seems to us judicious; but he has used his authorities with great judgment and success for the purpose which he had in view. The statement on page 251 about the effect of winding up the first Bank of the United States is historically and financially incorrect, and the mention of Gallatin (p. 253) is an error.

At the close the author puts into a few paragraphs the summary criticisms on Jackson's character and work which his study of the subject suggests to him. In such generalizations there is always danger of exaggeration, and danger that rhetoric will get the better of historic truth. These dangers have not been altogether avoided in the present case, but the views expressed are,

in the main, such as seem to be the mature verdict of those who have studied the subject:

"The first Presidents of the United States . . . all belonged to the intellectual élite of the country. Experience of public affairs, cultivation of intellectual power, the studies which had occupied their lives had prepared them to direct the Government of a great people. The election of Jackson interrupts this tradition. For the first time, the suffrage, or, to be more exact, popular acclamation, raised to the first magistracy a violent and illiterate soldier, ignorant of the first elements of history, jurisprudence, and political economy, of the useful sciences, and of all which, in a civilized nation, forms the basis of the education of the enlightened classes. We can perceive fermenting, in him all the passions, rancor, and prejudices of the classes whose idol he was. He believes in the infallibility of the people, and he pretends to be the organ and vicegerent of it. He is unshakable in his resolutions, immovable in his wrath, implacable in his resentment, eager for strife and peril, as inaccessible to scruples as to fear, as unable to resist a flatterer as to yield to an adversary. Contrasts abound in this strange nature. This brutal soldier possesses in a rare degree the gifts of charming. This illiterate planter sometimes astonishes us by the promptitude of his comprehension, and, if anger does not blind him, by the natural sagacity of his mind. . . . This dictator, who has neither the sentiment of liberty nor respect for law, has, nevertheless, the soul of a patriot, like so many other great despots, who have confounded their own cause with that of their country, and have loved their country with all the force of their egoism and their ambition. Above all, he has the predominant qualities which captivate a bold and enterprising people like the Americans; he knows how to act and how to dare."

"That which has survived him and which remains attached to his memory is the degradation of the tone of the Government and of public morals; the dispossession of the enlightened classes in favor of the ignorant crowd, enrolled under the leadership of a gang of adventurers; the transformation of public life, as Von Holst says, into a disreputable trade; the organization which he brought to perfection for the purpose of exploiting popular suffrage—the shameful system which, by making public office the reward of political services, has introduced corruption and disorder into the administration of the Government."

*Home Studies in Nature.* By Mary Treat. Harper & Brothers. 1885. 12mo, pp. 243. Illustrated.

MRS. TREAT has an excellent reputation as a naturalist. From time to time for years she has put before the public the results of her studies, and from first to last the quality of her work has been such as to give little chance for adverse criticism. Science is indebted to her for many additions to knowledge of the various animals and plants that have received her attention. Among naturalists her standing is similar to that of Fräulein von Chauvin of Germany, noted for her studies of Salamanders. Most of Mrs. Treat's discoveries have been made among objects common and easy to secure, yet her field has been pretty much her own. Articles in different magazines and the little book 'Chapters on Ants' have already introduced her to the general reader. The volume before us contains chapters on familiar birds, wasps, ants, spiders, and plants, reprinted from different periodicals. In each case there is a considerable amount of new information. The reader's enjoyment need not be lessened by doubts of the truth of what is given. Our writer is a good observer, and has her imagination under control. She is able to separate the "ghosts" from what is really observed, and is entertaining, enthusiastic, and accurate in her descriptions. A book, at once scientific and popular, by such a writer is one on which we can satisfactorily bestow time and attention. Of the pictures, the majority are good. In a few cases we must take it for granted the cuts represent tanagers, sparrows, pewees, or mocking-birds, etc., because the artist says so.

The writer's method of familiarizing the birds she wished to study was the novel one of leading

them to believe she was afraid, and that they could drive her as they would. Thus treated, they soon became so fearless as to pursue their domestic occupations under close observation. The fact that, as they grow older, birds improve in architecture, is confirmed; though, of course, it is often the case that, through stress of weather, accident, or other cause for haste, an old bird builds a nest which under other circumstances would not be owned.

The spiders and ants are even more interesting than the birds. The stories of the every-day life of the spiders—manner of feeding, tower building, behavior in the season of danger from the wasps, caring for and weaning their young, etc., or of the arts of peace and war among the ants—harvesters, herders of cows, or slave owners—may well provoke from believers in instinct the remark, "How wonderfully like reason it is, to be sure." The interest culminates in the descriptions of insect-eating plants—plants the leaves of which form oddly shaped but effective traps, plants which spread lures of nectar on stems and leaves, and plants which even go so far, according to the author, as to ply their victims with intoxicating liquor, and, having ensnared them, proceed to digest their captures with evident satisfaction.

"Life in Florida" and "In the Pines" form pleasing contrasts. With a patriotism as ardent as that of the man from Maine who placed the garden spot of earth at Skowhegan, our author places the future orchard-garden of the continent in the Jersey pines.

A vexatious mistake occurs on page 199, where the kindness of an entomologist is acknowledged for aid in researches, "and especially in his excellent and very accurate drawings of the chironomus and mosquito larvæ on pages 142 and 143." The figure on page 142 represents one of the utricular traps of *Utricularia clandestina*, and that on page 143 is the water-bear, *Tardigrada*.

*The Missing Link in Modern Spiritualism.* By A. Leah Underhill, of the Fox Family. Thomas R. Knox & Co. 1885.

"TIME, the great teacher, will decide between us. Ten years—probably less—will see the question determined whether the Spiritual hypothesis is destined to grow in favor and assume station as a reality, or to sink into discredit as a mere figment of the brain. I am content to bide the event." Not ten, merely, but twenty-five years have elapsed since Robert Dale Owen thus wrote to the sceptical President Eliot, of Harvard College. If the two disputants were now living, which would appeal to the verdict of Time? We all know that "the Spiritual hypothesis" is very far from having secured the universal acceptance implied in Mr. Owen's prediction; on the other hand, the phenomena on which it is based have never been explained or even scientifically explored. Nobody, we imagine, would join more heartily in the laugh against the "knee-joint" explanation of "rapping" than Dr. Austin Flint, who, together with two other M.D.'s of the University of Buffalo, avouched it with their signatures on February 17, 1851. The book before us, if it be accepted as truthful (and it has all the marks of candor and of self-restraint), opens up the undetermined question as freshly for the present generation as did the original "Rochester knockings" of March 31, 1848, for that generation. The author, we are bound to admit, is as respectable as any one who will read her account of those knockings and the attendant *diablerie*; her integrity is above reproach; neither she nor any of her sisters or family has ever been convicted of imposture, or attempt at imposture; her narrative is full of marvellous occurrences,

many of which were witnessed by persons of national reputation and high literary and social standing. Will her narrative, however, do anything to establish "the Spiritual hypothesis" among unbelievers? We apprehend not.

Whether the number of Spiritualists has increased since Mr. Owen wrote, we have no data for affirming. They are commonly reckoned at millions. It is certain that they occupy the position of a religious sect, with newspapers, perhaps here and there a society regularly convened, and in some quarters (as on Cape Cod) annual camp-meetings. Like other sects, they have a fixed revelation, for, strange to say, nearly forty years of mediumship have resulted in nothing more definite concerning the communicants than that they are disembodied spirits, and generally (if we may take their word for it) "happy." This is sufficient to hold and to attract thousands who long to believe in a future existence, and whose doubts have failed to be set at rest by Scriptural doctrine on that point; but it does not satisfy a moderately inquisitive mind. Moreover, not a page of the whole volume of Spiritualistic literature has the smallest value. More unmitigated rubbish was never seen in print. What with this and the emptiness and triviality of the communications, the pursuit of Spiritualism has been abandoned by thousands who do not contest the reality of the fundamental phenomena—i. e., rapping and table-tipping which attest a hidden intelligence. Such persons neither admit the "Spiritual hypothesis" as a reality, nor "discredit [it] as a mere figment of the brain." Some of them are waiting to see what light the societies for psychical research may throw on it, in spite of their cautious avoidance of any appearance of interest in it. Perhaps there would have been no such societies had there been no Rochester knockings.

*History of the Town of Milford, Mass.* By Adin Ballou. Published by the Town.

A work like this illustrates the permanence of the old New England spirit in New England, amid the extraordinary changes in the character of its population witnessed by the generation now just passing middle life. Milford is an important manufacturing town, and has its share of Irish and French-Canadian citizens. It was not, strictly speaking, their festival when the municipality celebrated the hundredth anniversary of incorporation in 1880, though they doubtless participated in it with a good will, and perhaps with some civic pride. Nor do many of them figure in the Biographico-Genealogical Register which forms the latter half of this bulky volume. Nevertheless some do; and many more of their names are found on the roster of Milford soldiers in the great war of the rebellion, where French and Irish fell in defence of the New England idea against the South Carolinian. A few occur in the lists of selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor. The most intelligent among them, we are sure, have bought this book and read it with interest, and their children will regard it as the book of beginnings for them. The link thus established with the past, by a spontaneous movement on the part of the townspeople, is one more assurance against the dying-out of the traditions which moulded the community in its first half-century of independent existence.

Moreover, the genealogical, family or personal interest is the chief excuse for the present work. There is little in the history of Milford that is eventful, peculiar, or in any way picturesque—with one exception to be noticed presently. Instead of being a large frontier settlement, becoming by subdivision the parent of many towns, it was itself the offshoot of the adjacent Mendon, and not a single home is known to have been set

up in Milford's borders when Mendon was wiped out in King Philip's war. After the secession it remained a precinct till 1780. This separation, as was common enough in the last century, grew out of a dispute about the location of the meeting-house. When the Puritan scheme of a theocracy was menaced by the growth of dissent, the struggle between town and parish arose in Milford as all over Massachusetts, though the parish triumphed, as was not generally the case. These incidents, and the ripple of disturbance caused in Whitefield's day by the inroads of unlearned and lay moral teachers upon the preserves of the regularly established clergy, are pretty much all that the historian can dwell upon caressingly. For the rest he must give dry statistics of municipal finances, streets, industries, churches, schools, libraries, and the like.

The venerable author is himself the cause of the greatest interest which attaches to his narrative. Those who have studied the literature of our American attempts at socialism know him as the founder in 1841-42 of one of the most remarkable, the so-called Hopedale Community. Pending the publication of a full account of this experiment, Mr. Ballou gives a sufficient sketch of it, and records without bitterness its failure, which can never cease to be a grief to him. His own explanation is that he and his thirty associates expected too much too soon, and that they were probably not fitted for the enterprise. They founded a model town or precinct (Hopedale is part of Milford), but the community as such broke down. Mr. Ballou gives its constitution, which exacted of all adherents a belief in the religion of Jesus Christ as set forth in the Bible—not merely in its moralities, but in its divinely appointed and inspired origin. This was equally the requirement of Noyes in his Oneida Community, who nevertheless drew from the Bible an economical, political, and sexual policy differing entirely from that laid down by Mr. Ballou as the result of his study of the same authority. The latter thinks the community should have been preceded by and grown out of a church, and this was Noyes's idea of the way in which his sort of community was to multiply. We have no space here to moralize on the lesson of the two failures.

Of the many town histories that we have read few have had the literary quality possessed by this one. Mr. Ballou's style is exceptionally lucid and agreeable; seldom does one meet a better. His narrative is permeated by human sympathy and benevolence, and his constant speaking in the first person lends the charm of quaintness to these pages in the most unexpected places. To begin such a work as this at the age of seventy-three, and to pursue it for eight years till it had emerged from the press, was a striking *tour de force*. But indeed Mr. Ballou's resignation as a minister at the age of seventy had to be revoked, such was the urgency of the congregation which succeeded to the Hopedale Community. For seven years more, therefore, he continued to preach what doctrine he pleased to the Liberal Christian Society, an organization without a creed, though affiliated with the Unitarian Conference of Worcester County.

*Letters to Guy.* By Lady Barker (Lady Broome). Macmillan & Co. 1885.

GUY is the son of Lady Barker, destined to be a soldier, and getting his education in England. His mother writes to him from the antipodes, on the removal of the family from Mauritius to the Government House at Perth, West Australia, in the spring of 1885. The correspondence covers a year, and enables the writer to exhibit all the seasons of the coast and all the variations in the flora. The Governor's travels to acquaint him-

self with his new charge furnish the staple of incident and adventure, and the reader obtains a very good bird's-eye view of the land and its inhabitants.

The Letters are not, strictly speaking, for children. They are hardly genuine letters to Guy. Lady Barker feels the Queen and her husband's subjects constantly looking over her shoulder, and we are treated to much effusive loyalty. "All these arches and flags, and mottoes," she writes, "are very nice as welcoming your father; but how much nicer do they become when they are just the words in which the West Australians say, 'We love our dear Queen so much that we are ready to be cordial and pleasant to whoever She chooses to send to represent Her.'" For this our American boy at least will not care so much as about the information in regard to birds' eggs, that they are very hard to get, since the distance between the nest and the ground is apt to be 150 feet, with a branchless trunk to climb; or about the curious fact that the aborigines, what with true eye and great swiftness in running, make capital cricket players. On the whole, the adult reader will find nothing more entertaining than the incidental glimpses of the blacks, whether dancing the corrobberie, or performing the pantomime of hunting the kangaroo and emu, or throwing the kylie and the spear. We are brought very near to savagery in the account of the convict natives on Rottnest Island, a delightful refuge from the heat which on the mainland made it impracticable to have Christmas trees in December, "for I am sure the tapers would all have melted in the shut-up room, large as it was." On this island, Guy is told, "your father goes out quite alone after his ducks of an evening, with a couple of murderers as retrievers, and it is very amusing to hear their conversations." Lady Barker was impressed with the handicraft of the natives: "Perhaps the 'message sticks' are the most curious, with their smooth surface, on which all the news of the place is neatly and carefully drawn. It looks like etching, and is done with a finely-pointed, red-hot stick; it is really the newspaper of the district." Was it in Australia or in Tasmania that this pictorial sense was used by the authorities to reconcile the blacks to British justice? Posters or broadsides were circulated representing a white killed by a black, and the black hung therefor, and a black killed by a white and the white impartially brought to the gallows.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Alden's *Cyclopædia of Universal Literature*. Part II. J. B. Alden. 15 cents.  
 Aldrich, T. B. *Poems*. Household ed. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.  
 Alexander, Mrs. At Bay. A Novel. Leisure Hour Series. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.  
 Ballou, M. M. *Due South: or, Cuba, Past and Present*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.  
 Bauer, Caroline. *Memoirs*. Boston: Roberts Bros.  
 Braddon, Miss M. E. *Cut by the County*. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.  
 Browne, R. E. *Water Meters: Comparative Tests of Accuracy, Delivery, etc.* D. Van Nostrand & Co. 50 cents.  
 Boulton, S. B. *Preservation of Timber by the Use of Antiseptics*. D. Van Nostrand & Co. 50 cents.  
 Carlton, Will. *City Ballads*. Harper & Bros.  
 Carr, Alice Comyns. *Paul Crew's Story*. Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.  
 Cervantes, M. de. *Don Quixote*. Edited by John Ormsby. Vol. 4 and last. Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.  
 Châllamel, A. *Souvenirs d'un Hugolâtre*. Boston: Schoenhof.  
 Clark, W. A. *Intellectual People: Poetry*. Boston: De Wolfe Fiske & Co.  
 Daryl, Philippe. *Le Monde chinois*. F. W. Christern.  
 Dreyfus, A. *Une Eruption*. Boston: Schoenhof.  
 Edmond, Charles. *Le Trésor du guibre*. Boston: Schoenhof.  
 Elliot, George. *Poems: with Brother Jacob and the Lifted Veil*. Harper & Bros.  
 Eidel, Paul. *Collections of Collectionneurs*. Boston: Schoenhof.  
 Farjeon, B. L. *Love's Harvest*. A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.  
 Farrar, Canon. *Eulogy on Gen. Grant delivered in Westminster Abbey*. E. P. Dutton & Co.  
 Fawcett, E. *An Ambitious Woman*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.  
 Flanders, H. *Exposition of the Constitution of the United States*. Fourth ed. revised. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. \$2.50.  
 Flaubert, G. *L'Education Sentimentale*. I. Paris: A. Quantin.  
 Forbes, A. *Souvenirs of Some Continents*. Macmillan & Co. \$1. Harper & Bros. 25 cents.  
 Gerard, E. D. *The Waters of Hercules*. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.

Grant, J. The Royal Highlanders; or, the Black Watch in Egypt. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.  
 Gréville, H. Idylls. W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.  
 Grosvenor, W. M. American Securities. The Causes Influencing Investment and Speculation, and the Fluctuations in Values from 1872 to 1885. Daily Commercial Bulletin.  
 Hale, E. E. Stories of Invention. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.  
 Hall-Knight. Elementary Algebra for Schools. Macmillan & Co. \$1.10.  
 Hawkins, F. V. Treatise on the Construction of Wills. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. \$5.  
 Hawthorne, N. The Scarlet Letter. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.  
 Hertel, Dr. Overpressure in High Schools in Denmark. Macmillan & Co. \$1.  
 Hickie, W. J. Andocides de Mysteris. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.  
 Johnston, Prof. A. A History of the United States for Schools. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.40.

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